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Bellefonte Republican.

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RAILWAYS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Arthur, the Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has published a statement explanatory of the Ann Arbor Railroad difficulty. With its details we need not concern ourselves. The concluding paragraph, however, is of the first importance, since Mr. Arthur is able, undoubtedly to speak for the whole body of which he is chief, and hence to commit the leading branch of railway employees to a future policy. He says:

"All that the engineers and firemen ask is fair play, and there will be no trouble. If men are not at liberty to quit work when and at any time it suits their convenience, then certainly the same rule will apply to a railroad company, and deny them the right to discharge a man at any time they choose without consulting his convenience or comfort. We are at any time ready to subscribe to any rule that will apply alike to employer and employee"

Nothing can be fairer than this. Nobody has ever advocated or imagined a rule by which either officers or employees of railways should be bound to render service for ever at fixed rates of compensation. Nobody has ever thought of making a code which should put the employees at any disadvantage or give their side any less power in settling disputes than they now have. Mutuality and equal rights are at the bottom of every proposal for the regulation of railway service in the public interest. It is for the public interest that railway service should not be interrupted suddenly—this for the same reason that the water supply should not be cut off suddenly. Railway service, being food supply and fuel supply, is as much a necessity to the community as water supply. Consequently there should be as much pains taken to prevent interruption in the one as in the other. The right to strike—that is, to resign employment when wages or hours or other circumstances are not satisfactory—must not be infringed, but it must be exercised in a way consistent with the regular supply of food, fuel, and water, without which all of us, locomotive engineers included, would be in extremis within a very short space of time. The converse of the rule is that railway companies shall not discharge employees suddenly. With whatever measure the rule is meted to the one it must be measured again to the other. It may be difficult at first to form a code which shall be satisfactory on both sides, but it must be done, and a beginning should be made now while public attention is fixed upon the matter. We are bound to say that Mr. Arthur's proposal is fair and honorable.

As a tentative step the plan proposed by the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, at the time of the New York Central strike, three years ago, would serve very well, viz:

"(1.) The service rendered by railroad corporations created by the State is a public service.

"(2.) Entrance into such service should be by enlistment for a definite period, upon satisfactory examination as to mental and physical qualifications, with oath of fidelity to the people and to the corporation.

"(3.) Resignation or dismissal from such service to be permitted for cause, to be stated in writing and filed with some designated authority, and to take effect after the lapse of a reasonable and fixed period.

"(4.) Wages to be established at the time of entry, and changed only by mutual agreement or decision by arbitration of a board chosen by the company and employees or by a State board, or through the action of both, the latter serving as an appellate body. Other differences that may arise to be settled in like manner.

"(5.) Promotions to be made upon a system that may be devised and agreeable to both parties.

"(6.) Any combination of two or more persons to embarrass or prevent the operation of a railroad, in the service of the people, a misdemeanor; any obstruction of, or any violence towards the railroad serving the people endangering the safety of life and property, a felony with punishment of adequate severity."

Of course this plan or any other, to become binding, must be enacted by the legislative authority. Why should it not be put in force by Congress as to all railways operating in more than one State? The principles upon which the Interstate Commerce Act is based are as applicable to the locomotive engineer as to the superintendent. The president and other officers of a railway company are required by that act to do, and to forbear certain acts, under appropriate penalties. A very slight extension of the same principle would bring all employees under the kind of dicipline suggested by our board of arbitration, which Mr. Arthur says, the locomotive engineers are willing to submit to. The railway companies are not likely to make any opposition to such an enactment, and even if they should, their opposition would not count for much.

NATIONAL CONTROL BY FOREIGN STEAMERS.

A telegram from London sent by Mr. Peters, secretary of the North Atlantic Steamship Association, states that at an extraordinary meeting of the association it was decided to withdraw all special excursion rates to the World's Fair and reduce materially the number of sailings during 1893.

This is undoubtedly a bluff, pure and simple, for people who are in business are not likely to stop carrying a rush of $100 passengers because there is to be a shortage of $27 passengers. But all Americans should take notice of the fact that the foreign steamer companies are trying to put pressure on our Government to allow them to bring cholera into this country and continue the cramping of our labor market with low-priced and ignorant immigrants that they may increase their earnings.

Jefferson predicted that if foreigners gained control of our carrying trade they would try to control our politics. These foreign owners of the ships which are kept afloat by our freightage and travel are trying to govern our laws and sanitary arrangements. And they will probably find persons in this country base enough to help them.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ON THE ELECTION.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* gives a brief report of ex-Governor Cheney's late interview at Washington with President Harrison. Mr. Cheney earnestly said:

"I never witnessed such an exhibition of manhood and such touching devotion to a life companion, and that, too, on the eve of a great election that meant everything to him, when a man's mind, even free from the terrible affliction of death in the family, must have been strung to the highest tension."

"Has Mr. Harrison ever expressed to you in his letters anything about the recent election?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, he has," replied Mr. Cheney. "Mr. Harrison is a man very happy in his expressions, and always gets at the point at once. In regard to the recent election, Mr. Harrison wrote me as follows: "I was a leader imprisoned, and, save from the visit to Mr. Reid, I knew or thought but little about it. Protection has failed because the wage earner refused to share his shelter with the manufacturer. He would not even walk under the same umbrella."

Extracts from a report by the British Minister at Guatemala to his Government upon the subject of coffee cultivation in that Republic have been received by the Bureau of the American Republics. The Minister says that the extraordinary growth of the coffee industry in Central America, and especially in the Republic of Guatemala, would seem worthy of special notice, and inasmuch as there are still thousands of acres of land suitable to the cultivation of the plant to be purchased on fairly reasonable terms, it opens up an extensive field for foreign enterprise. The large fortunes made in a very few years by planters should attract the attention of young men possessing small capital. With from $15,000 to $25,000 to start with, a small fortune might under ordinarily favorable circumstances be looked for within a period of ten years. The export of coffee from Guatemala in 1891 amounted to 52,197,853 pounds, valued roughly at about $12.000,000, and this year's crop will, it is confidently believed, be considerabiy in excess of that of 1891. Speaking generally, the climate of Guatemala is singularly healthy.

BEET SUGAR.

The beet sugar product of Europe for 1889-90 was, 3,619,678 tons. This is the latest return. This industry was fostered in its infancy by bounties. It is the child of Protection. To-day it is a source of wealth to many nations. Did the original outlay to develop this industry pay? No person, excepting a crazy Free-Trader, will answer in the negative, New York and Michigan gave bounties on salt as Buonaparto did on beet sugar, and it paid, salt selling now at a third of its old price and at about the duty on its importation.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter gave a party to their friends at their rooms on the third story of Crider's Exchange last Thursday evening. It was a joyous gathering. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are royal entertainers.

—Emanuel Brown, late manager of the Fountain House, with his daughter Miss Jennie are stopping with Post Master Fiedler. They will soon take a trip west and will be on hand for the World's Fair in June.

PUBLIC EXPENSES.

Much is said in these days of the growing extravagance of the Government. But it is the fact that, excepting in the single item of pensions, the expenses of the Government under President Harrison's Administration have been less than half as great for each inhabitant as they were twenty years ago. A complete statement just published by the Bureau of Statistics gives the data from which the receipts and expenditures per capita can be calculated for each year. It appears that the aggregate of expenses increased from a little less than $300,000,000 in 1872 to a little less than $416,000,000 in 1892, the last full fiscal year of a Republican Administration. But this increase was little more than a third, and was by no means in proportion to the increase of population. Moreover, nearly the whole of it appears to have been due to the increase in payments for pensions, which were but $28,500,000 in 1872, and had risen to $134,500,000 in 1892. When it is considered that the Government in all its other departments taken together cost the people $270,899,929 in 1872, and $281,370,754 in 1892, or only $10,470,825 more than it cost twenty-one years earlier, notwithstanding the great increase in population and wealth, and the vast expansion in the services which the Government renders in many ways, it can hardly be claimed that the administration of public affairs has been on the whole censurably wasteful. In these statements only the net expenditures of Government, excluding those postal expenses which are covered by postal revenue, are embraced.

While the expenditures per capita, for all other purposes than pensions, have been a little larger than in the years 1889—1890, they are still far below the rate constantly maintained prior to 1881. Moreover, if the expenditures for the new navy should be deducted, it would appear that even in the year 1892 the ordinary expenses of the Government, excepting for pensions, were almost as small as in any previous year. For the expenditures directly chargeable to the construction of new naval vessels amounted in that year to twenty-one cents for each inhabitant, so that the other expenses were but $3.02 for each inhabitant—an amount smaller than in any other year except two during the last twenty-one years. Deducting that item for 1891, and the refund of direct tax, the remaining expenses in that year were but $3.27 per capita. It is not intended here to urge that the appropriations made within the last few years have not been in many respects extravagant or wasteful.—*Tribune*

A NEW LICENSE SCHEME.

Senator Hackenberg, of Northumberland county, has introduced a new license scheme, which, it is understood, will meet the approval of Governor Pattison, if it runs the gauntlet of the Legislature. It provides for taking the granting of license from the court of quarter session and putting it into a license court composed of ten persons learned in the law, to be appointed by the governor in equal number from the two dominant political parties. These judges are to receive $5,000 a year salary and traveling expenses. The judges constitute a court in a district, but must be of opposite political faith, and no judge can sit in the district in which he lives or be assigned two years in succession to the same district.

The applications for license are to be considered on the same lines as at present and are to be determined in the same way, and in the western districts may be filed by October 1, and when granted take effect on January 1. One Judge sits in each district by assignment of the president of the court and calls to his assistance one judge of the opposite party. It is the duty of the judge first mentioned before hearing the applications to thoroughly inspect the premises for which licenses are asked, ascertain their fitness for the accommodation of the public, investigate the necessity for the license and inquire into the character of the applicants.

The license fees are fixed the same as at present.

A NEW GAME LAW.

A bill has been passed by the legislature which may be signed by the Governor before this issue of the Republican reaches our readers and if so signed the sportsmen who desire to kill deer will have to go outside of the state to do it legally. The bill prohibits the killing of deer in Pennsylvania for the period of three years. Doubtless a large majority of legitimate sportsmen will heartily approve such a law, in anticipation of the "good time coming," and which would come as certainly as fate, if the law should be respected. Three years respite from dogs and guns would make deer comparatively abundant in many sections of the state. The trouble will be to enforce the law. The most likely result will be that legitimate sportsmen will respect the law and deprive themselves of the pleasure and recreation of hunting, while the illegitimate and lawless hunters will have all the better hunting. Nevertheless the law is a good one, and if the bill passed receives the approval of the Governor, a very determined effort should be made to bring all violators of it to punishment. If the larger game is not to become wholly extinct in our state we must have rigid laws rigidly enforced.

AWFUL.

Not all of the immense and intense activity incited by the World's fair is of a good kind. The wolves and satyrs of society are busy. The haunts of vice are being made ready. Fresh victims of lust are being sought in this and other lands. A cry of warning to parents and to young people has come from our friends in that city. We are anxious to spread the warning. The procurer is abroad. Every town and every home should be barred against him. Mrs. B. V. Cushman, superintendent of thr Bethesda Gospel Mission to that city, says: "Something should be done, if only provisionally, to cope with the deviltry that is animating the agents of vice in anticipation of the World's Fair. Oh, it is fearful to think of the snares and pitfalls that are being prepared for innocent young girls. Agents are working the country towns: advertisements are printed in the country papers; light, pleasant employment is promised to young girls, and they are lured to ruin." Another lady, whose letter on this subject was printed in the *Washington Star*, writes; "But the revelations are so appalling and sickening it made for a time the whole idea of a World's Fair a farce. Seven thousand liquor saloons in the city, and commercial men now in Europe looking up handsome girls, and all over our own country, under one pretext or another, securing fresh subjects for these houses already built and occupied and for those projected. All known to the police, the officers of the law, and all suffered to go on. The mayor, to whom a deputation of women went, said in these words, 'It is worse than murder.' and urged the women to go on." Let parents, pastors, and Christians be alert and do whatever of prevention may be possible. On no consideration let any young girl go from any of our towns to that fair "without proper escort and guardianship." Suffer no young woman who must earn her own living, to be drawn to that city by offers of work and wages the coming season. Let the warning go into every home in America, and we would that homes in foreign lands might also be protected.—*Michigan Christain Advocate.*

It is sad to know that every day thousands of people are being cheated out of hard-earned money by seductive advertisements offering impossible returns for small payments, but when it comes to cheating young women out of all that makes life worth living, so far as this world is concerned, one cannot find words strong enough to express one's abhorrence. Yet it is no new thing. this awful crime of which the *Advocate* speaks. Such things have been done time out of mind, and are now being done in other places as well as in Chicago. And it is easy to believe that the opportunities which the great fair will present have stirred up the devil and his minions to greatly increased activity in this horrid business.

We very earnestly commend the warning of the *Advocate* to all young women who are looking for employment away from home and to all parents; especially to such as have good-looking daughters who are light-headed and self-willed. Vanity and wilfulness have overcome the virtue of multitudes of young women who thought themselves quite safe.

—Last Monday Rev. Crittenden, who lives on East Linn Street, Bellefonte, started a fire to burn up rubbish in his garden. There was no wind at the time but as soon as the fire was started as if to play a joke on the parson a breeze started up and the fire spread with rapidity along the dry grass, getting beyond his control. He gave an alarm as he saw the fire rapidly running towards a vacant stable adjoining the property lately owned by John Ardell. The neighbors ran from every direction. Miss Jennie wanted to get out the fire company; some one else suggested the garden hose which was finally applied; buckets of water were also carried to quell the conflagration. Some young men near also turned in to help and finally the raging flames were subdued and and no damage done.

FRUITS OF PROTECTION.

Twelve cars loaded with raisins from the Cajon Valley, California, passed through San Diego a few days ago bound for the East. Mr. Cleveland and his Solid-South rulers will stop this "unconstitutional" raisin business in California and send us to Europe for our supply.

THAT TEXAS CRIME AGAIN.

To the Editor: Enclosed I hand you a version of the Paris affair given by the Rev. J. P. Smith, who was driven from that place by the mob, for raising his voice against the burning of the Negro murderer. He shows that liquor was the sole origin of the Negro's crime, and that he had just had an attack of the delirium tremens and was out of his head at the time he committed the crime, as he had been at periods before. Like many another drunkard, he did not know what he had done when he came to himself. At his execution he sobbed out, "Is it true, did I kill her? Oh, my God! my God! Drink did it; drink did it." Then, just before his death, out of the midst of the agony of the holocaust, he called out with all his might, "God forgive them and me," which for an instant spread a hush over the fiendish crowd.

A vivid description of this true-hearted eye-witness of the horrible scene will give an idea of the effect such executions have upon mankind—and even upon innocent childhood:

"For a moment he seemed to forget the awful fate that awaited him and his body swayed to and fro with grief. Some one seized me by the shoulder and hurled me back, while Smith was writhing on the ground in terror as four men seized his arms to drag him to the float on which he was to be exhibited before he was finally burned at the stake.

"I followed the procession, and wept aloud as I saw little children of my own race follow the unfortunate man and taunt him with jeers. Even at the stake children of both sexes and colors gathered in groups, and when the father of the murdered child raised the hissing iron with which he was about to torture the helpless victim, the children became as frantic as the grown people, and struggled forward to obtain places of vantage. It was terrible. One little tot, scarcely older than little Myrtle Vance, clapped her baby hands as her father held her on his shoulders above the heads of the people. 'For God's sake,' I shouted, 'send the children home.' 'No, no,' shouted a hundred maddened voices, 'let them learn a lesson.' I love children, but as I looked about the little faces distorted with passion, and the bloodshot eyes of the cruel parents who held them high in their arms, I thanked God that I have none of my own. As the hot iron sank deep into poor Henry's flesh, a hideous yell rent the air, and with a sound as terrible as the cry of lost souls on the judgment day, twenty thousand maddened people took up the victim's cry of agony, and a prolonged howl of maddened glee rent the air. No one was himself now. Every man, woman and child in that awful crowd was worked up to a greater frenzy than that which actuated Smith's horrible crime. The people were capable of any new atrocity now, and as Smith's yells became more and more frequent it was difficult to hold the crowd back, so anxious were the savages to participate in the sickening tortures. For half an hour I tried to pray, as the beads of agony rolled down my forehead and bathed my face. 'In the name of God,' I cried, 'I command you to cease this torture.' The heavy butt of a Winchester rifle felled me to the ground, and I was seized and borne away."

While the fact that the devil alcohol was the instigator of the Negro's crime does not take away his responsibility and could not protect him from the justice of a lawful death by hanging, yet it is a fearful commentary upon the evil of alcoholic beverages being always attainable by black or white, young or old. This account also portrays in a most indisputable manner the injustice of lynch law and its debasing and hideous influence upon the passions of the human heart.

H. M. HALL.

The Philipsburg *Journal* says: Messrs. Fred C. Todd and Co., have leased the Lane coal tract, near Philipsburg, and in three or four days will begin the work of opening the drift, and as soon as possible have everything in readiness for the shipment of coal. The tract embraces 350 acres of excellent coal, of the Moshannon vein, and will be reached by the Beech Creek railroad.

Along the Hawk Run branch of the Beech Creek railroad, just below our town, Messrs. R. B. Wigton & Sons yesterday started active work towards the sinking of the long talked of shaft to our next lower most valuable vein of coal, "Bed B." Employment will be given to 1,000 men.

—The Huntingdon *News* says: A contested constable election case from Henderson township was decided by Judge Furst at the session of argument court this week. Snyder Miller was elected constable last year to fill a vacancy, and Frank Faust was elected this year. The question was whether Mr. Miller was to serve three years or until the next election. Judge Furst decided that whenever a constable is elected he is elected to serve for three years, and Mr. Miller has therefore two more years to serve. The decision affects several other cases in this county.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Powderly's recommendation to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor for organized agitation concerning restriction of immigration is a sign of the times. Very many members of the Order of Knights are of foreign descent, and not a few of them are of foreign birth, yet it is as plain to them as to the most conservative native American that the quality of immigration has been in course of deterioration during the last ten years, while the quantity has shown a tendency to increase. Vast as has been the increase of the American demand for labor, and Mr. Powderly admits that this increase has been due to the operation of the Protective system, the supply from foreign shores has more than equaled the demand.

Mr. Powderly argues that no Protection can be devised that will prevent American wages from falling to European levels while the tide of immigration flows in an uninterrupted stream. He, therefore, recommends "the total exclusion of all immigrants who are not self-sustaining at the time of their landing in this country." He also would "fix a term, not exceeding ten years from the enactment of the law, during which no immigrant shall be allowed to land, with intent to remain here, who has not sufficient means to sustain himself and those dependent on him for one year." Furthermore, he would withhold the elective franchise from all who cannot read.

These demands are radical, but they come from the leader of an organization that has been far from the least conservative of labor unions, an organization whose membership is in the hundreds of thousands. The immigration question is one that Congress will have to deal with before long, and the pressure for restriction will not come in the old spirit of know-nothingism, nor from the class of citizens who are prejudiced against foreigners as such, but in the spirit of further Protection to American labor, and from men who work and live in friendship with foreigners, and to some extent it will come from foreigners themselves.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

CLEVELAND'S CONSISTENCY.

George Washington bought a suit of clothes, made of American cloth, at the mills in Hartford, Conn., and wore them when delivering his first message to Congress in Federal Hall in New York City in 1790. Grover Cleveland, as the newspapers say, sent recently a note which was written on imported English stationery to the Paper Makers' Association, declining an invitation to their annual dinner. It is also alleged that Mr. Cleveland has just bought an imported harness, although one of domestic manufacture was offered him at a lower price. Grover Cleveland is to be praised for one meritorious characteristic. As a Free-Trader he displays consistency, and "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

—Captain Stevens, of Half Moon township, is a candidate for commissioner on the republican ticket this fall, subject of course to the decision of the Republican county convention. He is a first class candidate and would make a good commissioner. He has also another claim in that he comes from a portion of the county that has not had a commissioner for a great number of years. If Mr. Stevens is nominated he will be a strong man. His election will be certain.

—The Lock Haven *Express* says: The foundation walls for the additions to the upper shops of the Mill Hall axe works have been erected, and the construction of the new buildings will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. Mill Hall is lively, its citizens are in good spirits over the new order of things at the axe works, and an era of prosperity is in store for the town.

—Last Tuesday evening as Mr. S. H. Williams, wife and son were driving home from their store, when opposite the residence of W. Twitmire, on Water street, the horse stumbled and fell breaking a shaft to the wagon and breaking the harness to some extent. No one was hurt.

—It seems that the name of The Fountain House, under the management of Henry Yeager, has been changed to The Brandt Hotel, and the proprietor proposes to run it in first class style and run a buss to all trains.

Married.—At the Presbyterian parsonage, of Bellefonte, on Wednesday, March 29, by Rev. William Laurie, D. D., J. C. Sunday, of Penna. Furnace, to Miss M. M. Mayes, of Washington Furnace.

Grace Lilburne's Secret.

A STORY OF

TWO CHRISTMAS DAYS.

CHAPTER II.
LOVE AND TREACHERY.

Roland Ayre has been growing desperate during the last half-hour.

He has not danced since Kate left him, and he has not spoken to anybody since he has managed to get away from Grace; but he has watched Kate anxiously, and more than once he had gone some little distance along or across the room to speak to her, but has failed to reach her side before she has been carried off for another dance.

Algernon Colebrook seemed to be as much on the watch to attach himself to the fair heiress as he was himself, and Roland felt that he had no time to lose in securing the prize that so many were evidently anxious to make their own.

Fortune favored him at last.

Kate with her last partner passed near the door just as the music ceased.

"Will you oblige me by asking Miss Warner to take some refreshment," said Kate to her partner, while she indicated a very grim old maid sitting alone on an ottoman.

The young man obeyed, though he did not like the task assigned him, and Roland seized the opportunity to offer Kate his arm as he said:

"Let us find a cooler room than this; you must be quite tired of dancing."

"Oh no, I am not tired," she replied lightly, "though we will look for a cooler place if you like; but how the wind is howling, and I really believe it is beginning to snow."

"It is," he replied, pressing her arm to his side as he felt she gave a little shiver; "but the snow is falling slowly, and I dare say it will last a long time; fortunately you have not to go out tonight."

"Nor you either," she replied with a smile. "I heard papa say that you would remain with us over to-morrow."

He made no reply, but led the way to a small drawing-room which the sisters used more than anyone in the house.

It was deserted now, though a bright fire burned in the grate, and Roland led the timid girl into the apartment, then paused, and looking earnestly into her deep dark eyes, he exclaimed passionately:

"Kate, I love you. Look at me, dearest; tell me, will you be my wife?"

She did look at him.

The love written on his face was too earnest, too overpowering to be mistaken, or to admit of any coquetry on her part; and she now answered as any village maiden would have done:

"Yes, Roland."

There was a bough of mistletoe hanging above them, but they did not need this as an excuse for the long kiss of love in which their lips first met; and Roland had led Kate close to the fireplace, and they were both watching the logs burning brightly upon the hearth, and he was telling her how dearly and truly he loved her, while his arm clasped her graceful form, and her head rested trustfully upon his shoulder, when the door of the room was softly and noiselessly opened.

So absorbed were they in their own happiness that they did not observe it, neither did they see the child-like countenance of Grace, with a murderous light in her blue eyes, looking at them.

She went away, however, without making her presence known.

But as she left the room in which her sister and Roland were talking of their love, her heart seemed to take fire, and her brain became active for evil as that of a fiend.

All the pent-up malignity in her nature now asserted itself, and she was ready to commit any crime so that she might gratify her hatred and win for herself some of the great advantages now possessed by her rival.

Love misplaced, and affection slighted are sometimes pleaded as excuses for deeds of passionate revenge; but, though the plea is a bad one, Grace Lilburne could not shield herself behind even that flimsy pretext.

It is true that she coveted the admiration and devotion of Roland Ayre; but this was rather because it was given to Kate than because she set any very great store upon it for itself.

Indeed she was incapable of the strong, passionate, self-denying devotion that is a quality of even the most selfish love, and thus, though she would gladly enough have committed any crime to win her sister's lover, she would very readily accept a substitute if she failed.

Therefore, it was not solely on account of Roland Ayre that she now gave herself up heart and soul to work evil, but envy of Kate's beauty, of her wealth, and even of her virtues made this wicked creature determine upon her half-sister's destruction.

But how was it to be accomplished?

It is easy to wish an enemy dead, and only a little more difficult to some natures to resolve to make the wish a reality, if an opportunity to do so can be found; but it is not always easy to make the opportunity and to carry out the vile intention in such a manner that no suspicion shall attach itself to the perpetrator.

"She shall die," hissed Grace, as she clenched her little hands till her nails dug themselves into the pink palms; "yes, she shall die this very night, even if I risk my own life by putting an end to hers. But how—how am I to do it?"

She bent her head in morbid anxious thought, and she wandered about the deserted passages and corridors of the ancient portion of the castle, as though she expected that the ghosts of some of her dead ancestors, who had been notorious for their evil deeds, would come to tell her how to accomplish her murderous design.

In her restlessness she wandered up to the top chamber in the old tower, and listened to the howling of the wind and peered through the narrow window into the darkness beyond.

A river ran near the base of this tower—a deep silent river, that would not readily betray her if she gave it a victim; but how could Kate be consigned to the dark water in such a manner that help would not be forthcoming?

She mused on this scheme so long that she at last bethought her of a way in which to entrap Kate down to the river-side.

If Kate received a note purporting to come from Frank Fairfield, the son of her foster-mother, and whose mad infatuation for her sister had banished him from the castle, Kate might perhaps yield to the appeal and go out to meet him, and then under cover of the dark night the rest would be easy.

But would Kate keep the appointment, or would she not be more likely to hand the note to her father and ask him to deal with the imprudent writer?

Here was the difficulty.

Grace knew that she would herself be an easy dupe for such a plot, but Kate was so uncomfortably straightforward, and had such a high appreciation of what was due to her own honor and dignity, that she might regard the most impassioned appeal as an insult, and resent it accordingly.

And then again, Frank would not dare to ask Kate to meet him, and she would know this, and for this reason, if for no other, would not go to the rendezvous.

"Next to Kate I detest him," Grace muttered vindictively; "but there has been no love lost between us all our lives; he was the terror of my childhood, and yet, for all that, I played him some clever tricks, and often got him punished when he would otherwise have escaped. Ah, that reminds me; in this very tower is the secret well that he threatened to throw me into; it will answer my present purpose if I can once get Kate to its edge. That will be a grand revenge indeed upon both of them."

She laughed a low wicked laugh, and the wild wind, as though in sympathy, shrieked among the branches of the leafless trees that partially surrounded the mansion.

But Grace heeded not the sound; she had given up her whole mind to work evil, and the means by which to accomplish her foul purpose were near at hand.

"I must and will get her here this very night," she muttered; "but how is it to be done? Ah, I have it. I'll propose a game of hide-and-seek, and it shall go hard with me if I don't make Kate hide in a place where Roland Ayre will never find her. We'll have a modern edition of 'The Misletoe Bough.'"

Then she began to sing in a mocking tone:

"And young Lovel cried:
'Oh where dost thou hide?
I am lonesome without thee,
My own dear bride.'"

She finished the song, the singing of which seemed to give her much satisfaction, though she had not a single listener, and when all her arrangements were made she went back to the hall; but it was some time afterwards before the happy lovers rejoined the guests.

"I wish you would try to put a little spirit into the people, Kate," said Mr. Lilburne to his eldest daughter as she and Roland reentered the hall; "everything seems to flag, and the musicians are half asleep."

"Poor fellows, they are tired, and hungry too, I have no doubt," here interposed Grace with more consideration than she had ever shown before. "Let them go into the kitchen, papa, and join in the fun the servants are having—we can amuse ourselves."

"But how?" asked Mr. Lilburne dubiously.

"We'll have some Christmas games. We will get up some charades, or have forfeits, or play a game at hide-and-seek. That would be the best fun, wouldn't it?" she added, appealing to Roland.

"It would be a change," he replied indifferently, "and I dare say people are tired of dancing. Some are going too."

"Yes, but we must have one romp before we break up. Let the band get their supper, papa, and we will have a game of hide-and-seek. When they come back we can dance Sir Roger de Coverley, and then say good-night."

"Very well," assented her father.

So the tired musicians were taken off to the servants'-hall to be feasted, and Grace, who seemed to have developed an unusual amount of animation, declared they would have some prime fun.

Her excitement was infectious, and several girls went off with her to hide, and they were all found sooner or later, while the boughs of mistletoe that were hung so profusely about the castle offered an excuse for kisses that would never have been ventured upon in the presence of a chaperon, let the excuse be ever so valid.

This romp had been going on for some little time, but Kate had taken no part in it.

There had been plenty of girls willing enough to hide, and others eager to find them, so that she had escaped; but Grace at length would take no refusal.

"Come, Kate," said her sister in a low disagreeable tone, "it seems as though you were too prudish to join us, and you needn't be afraid; Roland is sure to find you. I'm sure you two have been spooning there long enough for all the world to know what it means."

Kate made no reply, but she rose to her feet, gave one smiling glance to Roland, then turned and followed her sister.

"Where shall we hide?" she asked indifferently.

"Oh, I know a splendid place," was the reply; "we will hide in the west turret. You shall have the little chamber leading out of this room," she said, throwing open a door at the top of the stairs, "and I'll shut myself up in the one above you."

"But it is dark, and it is cold," objected Kate with a shiver, as they crossed the room towards the little turret chamber which opened out of it.

"Nonsense! you won't be here five minutes, and the corridor is lighted. Go in quickly; I think I hear them coming."

So saying, she pushed her half-reluctant sister through the narrow door, then closed it upon her with a silent spring.

She did not go into the room above, however, but she stood pale and motionless, listening for the faintest cry.

None came; and at length, unable to bear the suspense any longer, she cautiously reopened the door, and pronounced her sister's name.

No answer was returned, but a blast of cold dank air seemed to rush up from far below, and to strike to her very heart with its icy breath.

Grace Lilburne was not surprised, though she had only been there once, many years ago. In her childhood she had been shown the chasm at her feet, and had been threatened by Frank Fairfield, the son of Kate's foster-mother, that if she listened at doors and told tales about him again, he would throw her down here, and she would never be heard of again.

The threat had been efficacious, and the horror of it lingered long in her memory, and she remembered as though it had happened yesterday how terrified she had been at seeing what looked like the solid floor glide noiselessly away when he touched a spring, leaving uncovered a dark and terrible chasm that seemed to have no bottom.

While Roland had been telling Kate he loved her, and after she had made up her mind to kill her sister, Grace had taken a lamp, and with no slight difficulty had pressed the long disused spring with sufficient force to make the false floor slide out of its place, revealing the foul dark chasm below, which had once been such a source of terror to her childish imagination.

She had left the floor of the turret-chamber open, though she had carefully closed the door—but now, when the murderous work was done, she dared not bring a light, neither dared she leave the place uncovered, and she felt cautiously about for the spring, and at some peril to herself, since she was working in the dark, she managed to find it, and the floor slowly moved back into its place with a grating noise, closing with a sharp snap.

Terrified lest she should be detected, and confident that the search had already begun, Grace almost flew to the room above, and there stood pale and well-nigh spell-bound with horror at the foul deed which she had so deliberately planned and so completely accomplished.

But she knew she must not give way to her fears in the presence of other people, or she would soon betray herself, for an awful time of anxiety and dread was still before her.

It was with an intense feeling of relief that she heard the door open and saw a man's form in the doorway, for the passages, as I have said, were all dimly lighted, though small out-of-the-way rooms, like those in which the turret chambers were, were left in darkness.

"Oh, I am glad you have found me," she said, coming forward; "I seem to have been here such a long time, and I am so cold."

"It was very foolish to hide in such a part of the castle as this," said Roland severely. "Where is Kate?"

"I don't know where Kate is," was the petulant retort; "I suppose she was wiser than I and hid herself where she could be more easily found; but I shall go back to the others. I dare say Kate has already been found."

"Probably she has," returned the anxious lover.

Then he walked back to the great hall by the side of Grace, but as they passed under a light he exclaimed in surprise, as he looked at his companion:

"What have you done to your dress? The front of it is almost black."

Grace uttered a little cry of alarm, then recovering herself, she said:

"How careless of me! I forgot the walls would be thick with dust, and I pulled myself up to the window to see if it was still snowing. Excuse me a few minutes, I dare say my maid can wipe it off."

So saying, she hurriedly left him, but no maid could wipe off the mark from her white satin dress any more than the stain of the crime she had committed could be wiped from her false heart.

She covered over the spots on her dress with some flowers and lace, which she hastily pinned in their places; then she washed her hands, and went back to join her father's guests.

Many of these were gone, others were departing, and Roland Ayre's often-repeated question: "Has Kate been found?" though answered with a vague "I don't know," did not excite the interest or anxiety that it would have done at any other moment.

When all the visitors who were not going to remain for the night had driven away, Mr. Lilburne's annoyance at the disappearance of his eldest daughter gave place to alarm, and he summoned the servants and organized a search throughout the castle.

But though they ransacked the mansion from garret to basement, and examined every nook and corner, Kate Lilburne was not to be found.

Grace was questioned again and again, but she stuck to the story she had at first volunteered, and declared that Kate had parted with her before she ascended the staircase which led to the turret-chambers, in one of which she was herself found by Roland Ayre.

"Can she have hidden away in some old oak chest?" suggested one romantic spinster doubtfully.

But Mr. Lilburne retorted disdainfully:

"We have no such old oak chests, nor any secret rooms in this house, madam; all that kind of thing was destroyed when the castle was rebuilt by my father."

"It was not altogether rebuilt," suggested the old lady timidly.

"No, but there was nothing mysterious about what was left," was the impatient reply. "The old baronial hall, and that part of the original building nearest the river, were spared, and there is nothing mysterious about them. I used when a boy to wish that there was."

"Still, Kate must be somewhere," exclaimed Roland anxiously; "she would never have gone out of the house on such a night as this, for the snow is falling heavily, and, wherever she is, I am convinced that she has met with foul play at the hands of some one."

"What can you mean?" demanded Mr. Lilburne. "Who is there who could wish to injure my child? She never had an enemy in the world."

Roland Ayre shook his head, and his eyes unconsciously rested upon Grace.

"Do you think Kate has eloped?" she asked nervously.

"Eloped! With whom should she elope?" demanded Roland hotly; "only this evening she promised to be my wife."

"I—I didn't know," faltered Grace; "there was Frank Fairfield, whom papa had to send away from the neighborhood; I thought he might have come back again, and——"

"And what?" demanded her father sternly.

"And persuaded Kate to go away with him," was the seemingly reluctant answer.

"Then never make such a suggestion again," thundered Mr. Lilburne; "Kate had more consideration for herself and for me than to have taken such a step. Go to your own room. If you had not persisted in playing that ridiculous game, this misfortune could never have happened; go to your room, I say."

The girl obeyed, and the other ladies of the party quickly followed her example.

"Now what is to be done?" asked Roland blankly, when he and Mr. Lilburne with two gentlemen and three or four servants were left together.

"I don't know," was the despairing reply; "we will go through the house once more if you like, but I have very little hope of finding her before daylight. If something very serious had not happened to her she would have answered when we called her. I don't know what to do, I feel perfectly stunned and bewildered."

And he pressed his hand to his throbbing brow; the anxiety of the last hour seemed to have aged him many years.

"You stay here and rest," said Roland; "or go to bed if you think you can sleep, while I with some of the servants will search through the castle again."

And they did so.

But this second search was as fruitless as the first had been, and all through that night the snow fell with a soft rustling sound, and when the pale grey morning dawned the cold misty light fell upon faces haggard and worn with anxiety, while outside the castle the ground was covered with snow to the depth of several inches.

When daylight came the father and lover searched every crevice in the great building once again; and they called Kate by name, and entreated her to answer, but the only response was the echo of their own voices, and at length the two men utterly broke down under the grief that overwhelmed them.

CHAPTER III.

What a state is guilt
When everything alarms it.

Grief and dismay at the mysterious disappearance of Kate Lilburne were not confined to her father and lover, for the servants were almost as much moved by the loss of the fair girl, as were the members of her own family.

After the first shock, however, it was strange to observe how people shook their heads and hinted vaguely that Miss Grace might know more about her sister's fate than she chose to tell.

Indeed, Grace never knew how closely she was watched at this time, nor how keenly her every word and action was weighed and speculated upon.

But nothing could in this way be discovered; her remorse and fear found vent in tears and lamentations which were attributed to grief, and became so excessive that a doctor was called in to try to calm her.

Remembering the hints which Grace had thrown out about Frank Fairfield, Roland began to question her about the young man, and she answered readily enough until a sudden thought occurred to her, when in a moment she became pale and began to tremble.

"What is the matter with you now?" he asked.

"Nothing," she replied—"nothing; it just came to my mind that Frank could not have taken Kate away, because last year he went to South America."

"What is the young man?" questioned Roland.

"A civil engineer."

"Your father paid for his education, I suppose?"

"Yes; his mother took care of Kate, and nursed her when her mother died, and she was always very fond of Mrs. Fairfield, and of Frank too."

"Where does this Mrs. Fairfield live?" he next asked.

"I don't know; she went away from here. Perhaps she is gone to South America to her son. I am sorry now I suggested that Frank had taken Kate away, because I see it is impossible."

"Why impossible? He may have returned."

"Oh no; not at all likely. Poor Kate! I wonder if she ever will be found."

She made matters worse now by her feverishly anxious endeavors to convince her companion that the young man could not have had anything to do with Kate's disappearance, but her arguments on this point only confirmed Roland in his determination to find the young engineer.

When, however, he appealed to Mr. Lilburne for further particulars respecting Fairfield he received no encouragement to seek the young man.

"He never harmed Kate," he said sadly, as he shook his head. "He would have given his life to spare her a moment's pain. He is a noble young fellow, and when he gave me his word that he would never speak of love again to Kate I believed him, as I should believe you, Roland. He has kept his word, depend upon it. I would as soon doubt myself as doubt him."

"And yet Kate must have met with foul play," said Roland gloomily. "Any mere accident would have been discovered before now."

But Mr. Lilburne shook his head as he replied: "I don't know. It's a mystery—an awful mystery. My poor child—my poor child!"

A few days after Christmas a thaw set in, and the river was dragged, and the castle and grounds were searched once more, but again in vain, and then Roland Ayre bade adieu to the sorrowful old man and his tearful daughter.

"You will come again soon, Roland, and tell us if you have discovered anything?" Grace had pleaded plaintively as he was going away.

But he replied coldly:

"I shall never enter Silverton Castle again, unless I bring Kate with me, or come to meet her."

And turning to Mr. Lilburne, he added:

"I shall take you at your word."

"Heaven grant you may be able to do so," was the answer. Then they clasped hands and parted.

Grace questioned her father as to what Roland meant. But she received no satisfactory reply.

Days and weeks rolled on. The mystery was a mystery still, and Grace began to talk of putting on mourning for the sister who must be dead.

When she spoke of it to her father, however, he sternly forbade anything of the kind to be done.

"Why should you suppose Kate to be dead?" he demanded angrily. "I don't believe she is dead. I believe that she is alive, and that I shall see and clasp her in my arms before I die."

Grace trembled with fear. Kate alive! Kate in her dungeon, bruised, bleeding, and starving! No, it could not be. Death must have ended her sufferings ere now, and the dead girl could not come back to tell the piteous tale of treachery and cruelty of which she had been the victim.

Other people looked forward to the possibility of Kate's return to her father's house, and many were the speculations as to what would happen if she did come back. But Grace quietly smiled at all such anticipations.

She knew that they would never be realised. She knew, past all doubting, that Kate was dead, and that therefore there was no "if" in the matter, and she secretly but exultingly declared herself to be her father's sole heiress.

Hitherto Kate had been first, while she in all things had been second. Her father's property would at his death have been divided equally between his two daughters, but the title, as there were two of them, would naturally have fallen in abeyance.

She sighed as she remembered she could not forthwith take possession of Kate's fortune, but one cannot get all one desires in this world, and she began to wonder how long it would be before her father's life would come to an end.

And throughout all this she looked so innocent, so pretty, and so child-like with her golden curls, her sweet blue eyes, and rosebud of a mouth, that it seemed impossible to suspect her of anything more serious than carelessness or folly.

So those who judged only by appearances pitied her because of the sadness of her lot, and others liked her none the less for the fact that she was now a great heiress.

Roland Ayre, true to his word, never came near Silverton Castle, and the Lilburnes received no message from him; but Victor Gayherd, a cousin of his, came frequently, and so also did Algernon Colebrook.

But Grace never felt quite at ease in the presence of the latter. Algernon would sit or stand, and calmly and steadfastly look at her as though she were a curious study; and when on one occasion she was rendered sufficiently irritable and uncomfortable to make her ask sharply what made him do so, he replied with a bow; "My profound admiration."

But his admiration did not lead him to transgress in like manner again, and soon after this he ceased to call at Silverton Castle.

Victor came pretty frequently, however. He was handsome, light-hearted, and uncomfortably poor, and it was above all things necessary that he should find a rich wife.

He made no secret of his position, but treated all the accidents that befell him in life in a happy-go-lucky fashion, taking nothing very seriously or very much to heart.

Personally he was very like his cousin, Roland, and in other respects was far too good for treacherous Grace Lilburne.

For a time Grace kept him from proposing, hoping that Roland would tire of his fruitless search, and would return to her, for she felt that he knew that she loved him.

But Roland never came nor showed the least sign of coming, no news of him reached the castle, and Grace philosophically came to the conclusion that she might as well take what she could get, since she could not obtain what she wanted.

So one day Victor Gayherd proposed and was accepted, and Grace sent him off to her father to obtain his consent.

So far she was safe, and if she could get away for a time and forget her crime she thought that all would be well.

When Victor returned, however, the expression of his countenance quickly told her of the non-success of his mission.

"I don't think your governor is quite right," the young man remarked as he took a seat by her side; "he seems a little bit touched," and he tapped his own forehead significantly.

"Why, what did he say?" asked Grace breathlessly.

"He said a good many things. He seems to believe that your sister is alive, though he has not seen her nor heard from her, and he says that until he has received proof of her death beyond all doubt, that he will only give you the portion you would have had before she was lost."

"That is provoking, but it won't matter in the long run," returned Grace heartlessly; "he can't live for ever, and then all he has must be mine."

"Unless your sister is alive," replied Victor slowly.

"Oh, she's dead safe enough," was the callous answer; "you needn't trouble about her."

"You speak as though you had seen her die," he exclaimed with sudden suspicion.

"Well, I didn't see her die," she retorted defiantly, as she contracted her brows and clenched her teeth; "but I haven't the least doubt she is dead. If she were not, do you think she would stay away from everything that can make life enjoyable? No, she is dead enough, and Silverton must one day be mine. But what else did papa say? He did not refuse his consent to our marriage, did he?"

"No; but he refuses to allow it to take place until after next Christmas Day, and now it is June. Imagine our having six months to wait!"

"Yes, and I hate Christmas," exclaimed Grace passionately. "We won't wait, Victor. If papa won't give his consent we will be married without it."

Victor Gayherd shrugged his shoulders and made a rueful face before he replied:

"I admire your courage, Grace, and should applaud it, if it were not for the pitiful condition of my own finances, but your father has foreseen the possibility of our dispensing with his permission, and has told me that if we marry without it he will not give you one six-Russia, and to India, superintending the construction of railways and bridges, and though he had now been in England some three or four months, he knew that he might be required to start off again at any time with but scant notice.

The young engineer is only eight-and-twenty, but he looks much older, for since he returned from his last journey abroad, his thick wavy hair has become perfectly white.

He is seated this morning at a table with plans and drawings spread out before him.

He is trying hard to fix his mind closely upon the work he has in hand, but the effort required is a great one, and he looks up with a feeling of relief when a clerk opens the door and brings him a card.

"Roland Ayre," he silently reads with keen surprise; then he nods to the youth to admit the visitor.

Mr. Ayre came in, sad-looking it is true, but youthful and handsome, and he started with unfeigned astonishment when he saw Fairfield, for he had been given to understand that he was a man about his own age.

"I suppose I am addressing the person I really came to see?" he said, taking the seat offered him; you were—you are acquainted with Mr. Lilburne, of Silverton?"

Fairfield's face slightly flushed as he replied:

"Mr. Lilburne has helped me to the position I now hold; do you come to me from him?"

"Yes, he told me where I should find you, and I should have sought you months ago, but I have been very ill in consequence of a shock I received on Christmas Day."

"A shock!" repeated Fairfield.

"Yes; you have heard of the strange disappearance of Mr. Lilburne's eldest daughter?"

And as he asked this question Roland looked keenly at the man who he had been assured was his rival.

"I have had no direct communication with the Lilburnes for more than a year," replied Fairfield, meeting his companion's fixed gaze without wavering; "be good enough to tell me what occurred."

Roland complied, and he told his attentive listener how when the merry-making was flagging on Christmas night, Grace Lilburne had proposed a game of hide-and-seek, and how she had persuaded Kate to join in the game, the latter having been lost from that time to the present.

"Ah! then it was Grace who hid with Kate," he remarked thoughtfully; "what did she say had become of her sister?"

"She didn't know."

"And did she make no suggestion?" and the engineer looked at Roland sharply.

"Yes, it was she who mentioned your name," he replied with hesitation.

"Ah, I thought so. She suggested that I had persuaded her sister to elope with me, I suppose?"

"Something of the kind."

"And may I ask, Mr. Ayre, why you come to me from Mr. Lilburne? Why did he not come himself or send for me? I should have been only too ready to obey his call."

"He ridiculed the idea that you would harm his daughter; he said you had given him your word never to press your suit with her again, and that he had as much confidence in your word as he had in mine."

"Ah!"

There was pain, satisfaction, and relief in the exclamation.

A few seconds later he spoke again:

"You have not explained your interest in the matter, Mr. Ayre. I don't understand what Miss Lilburne was to you."

"She was my promised wife," was the answer.

Fairfield shrank a little as though he had received a blow, and his pale face became still paler, but he quickly recovered himself, and he asked with a bitter smile on his face:

"Do you seriously believe that Kate Lilburne, your promised wife, would voluntarily leave her father's roof to run away with me?"

"Most certainly not," was the prompt reply.

"You think I carried her away by violence, then?"

"Good Heavens, no! I should not be here talking calmly if I believed such a thing possible."

pence while he lives."

"If my estates were not mortgaged for almost their value, or if you had a fortune from your mother, as your sister had, we might afford to do as we please, but now it is impossible."

Grace threw herself upon a couch, and wept, and declared that he didn't love her, and she sobbed and cried, and altogether made herself exceedingly ridiculous; but Victor was not sufficiently infatuated to be imprudent, and as her father happened to come in just as this scene was at its height, Miss Grace was ordered off to her own room, and desired to remain there until she had regained her senses.

Then Mr. Lilburne talked quietly but kindly with the young man, and it was agreed between them that, if nothing unforeseen occurred in the interval, the marriage should take place immediately after Christmas Day.

When Miss Lilburne heard of the arrangement, and found that she could not have her own way, she resigned herself to the tyranny of circumstances with the best grace she could assume.

The rest of this terrible year must be lived out at Silverton Castle, for Mr. Lilburne, with the morbid expectation of his eldest daughter's return, would not go to London or Scotland, or to any of the places on the Continent that it was almost his yearly custom to visit.

Here at the castle he remained, and here, sorely against her will, Grace was obliged to stay with him.

As the days shortened, and the nights grew dark and chilly, and Christmas was again approaching, a horrible fascination seemed to draw her to the room under which she had consigned her sister to so terrible a fate.

At last she could resist the feeling no longer, yet when she at length yielded to the desire, she dared not move the sliding floor and look down upon the body of her victim.

She had no earthly doubt that Kate lay there as she had fallen, or, if not exactly in the same position, if she had not been actually killed by the fall, the guilty girl was equally sure that her sister was lying dead at the bottom of that horrible pit.

But though she would have given half of all she might ever possess to look upon the face of her victim, she dared not remove the floor that hid the murdered girl from view, because she feared that as surely as she did so, she should be irresistibly impelled to cast herself down beside her.

As Christmas came nearer, however, and the wedding was fixed for the succeeding day, Grace became rather wild and excited.

Since they must spend Christmas Day at Silverton Castle, they would be merry over it, she said, and as her marriage was to take place immediately afterwards, she invited a great number of guests to come to the castle for the Christmas festivities, and stay over the wedding-day.

"We will forget last year if it is to be forgotten," she exclaimed to her lover almost hysterically; "and whatever we do we must keep papa cheerful. I dread Christmas Day; oh, how I do dread it!"

She broke down, and began to sob and tremble as she said this, and it was some time before Victor could soothe her.

But when Christmas Day really dawned, Grace was calm and cheerful, and only those who knew her well could detect the under-current of excitement which she suppressed with so supreme an effort.

"To-morrow is my wedding-day," she kept whispering to herself, "and then I shall be free—free from the nameless terror that in this house always haunts me."

"To-morrow! But what will even to-day bring forth?"

[Continued next week.]

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A CASE OF SMITHS.

"Do you object to having the window up, sir?"

"No, sir. I like fresh air. Can't live without breathing myself. Shall I help you? This is the way the catch goes. Now we're comfortable."

The two unusually complaisant travelers who thus addressed each other were companions on a train bound for Albany.

One was a small thin man, with a long, crooked nose and a wide mouth; the other, a fat man with a generally prosperous and well to do air and a diamond the size of his thumb peeping above the top button of his long traveling coat.

On this the eyes of the thin man rested admiringly, and after a pause he remarked:

"That's a splendid diamond you've got there. I know one when I see it. I'm a jeweler up in Albany, and it's not often I have the pleasure of admiring such a stone as that."

"How do you like that?" said the other traveler, bending his little finger and showing another diamond set in a thick gold ring.

"Beautiful!" said the jeweler. "Beautiful!"

"My wife has a whole set as handsome," said the fat gentleman. I am perhaps, at 47, the richest man in——, and I give you my word that on my thirtieth birth-day I was starving.

"It is not wise for a young clerk to give a piece of his mind to his employer. I'd done that and had been dismissed, and I could not find another situation.

"If I'd had the fare in my pocket, I'd have been farming it at Frog Hollow now and just as happy as a clam, no doubt; but I hadn't a dollar, and I was ready to break down.

"Thirsty as I was, hungry, and remembering that at a free reading room hard by they always had ice water on tap, I slunk in there, drank a couple of glasses and took up a morning paper.

"I was deep in the column 'Help Wanted' when a hand touched me on the shoulder and a voice said:

"'Are you John Smith?'

"'Yes,' I answered, turning to look at the speaker.

"A slim boy in a linen jacket stood before me. He held a letter in his hand.

"'John P. Smith?' he asked, referring to it.

"'Yes,' said I again.

"I had been christened John Poppington, after my greatuncle.

"'All right, sir,' he said. 'This is for you, then. They told me I'd find you here, sir—very probably, sir. Here's the letter, sir. Good morning, sir.'

"I opened the envelope and saw upon a sheet of paper adorned with the representation of a large hotel, with crowds of the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen entering and departing from its portals, the following words:

"Mr. John P. Smith:

"Sir—Hearing that you are at present disengaged, we desire to procure your valuable services on your own terms. It is a special case which will require instant attention. Will you call on——&——, as above, at your very earliest convenience?

——&——.

"Could it be a trick of some of the other clerks? Yes, it must be. 'If it is,' said I, 'I'll show them how we polish off rascals at Frog Hollow.' And slamming my hat on the back of my head, and turning up my cuffs in anticipation of a conflict, I hurried up the street, and marching into the hotel and up to the clerk at the desk laid my envelope before him and bellowed:

"'Was this sent from here? I'm John P. Smith!'

"To my utter astonishment, sir, the clerk bowed politely, smiled and said:

"'Yes, sir. Here, waiter—Mr. A.'s private room; he is waiting for this gentleman.'

"I followed the waiter. After a long hall, a large door and a square passageway we came to a door at which he knocked.

"The waiter opened the door, stepped back, allowed me to pass him and shut me in.

"I stood in a splendid little room, with a Persian rug on the floor, several wonderful chairs, a library table, an imposing desk case, and two middle aged gentlemen of very important aspect rose to greet me.

"'We are greatly obliged to you for your promptitude, Mr. Smith,' said the first shaking hands warmly.

"'So considerate of you, too, to come in disguise,' said the first. 'You are so well known to criminals that it might have given alarm had you come in your proper person, but that make up, now, isn't it perfect, A.? Isn't it perfect? That linen coat, those clean whiskers and that wig'—

"'Wig!' cried I. 'See here. If you're making fun of me, I'll'——

"'Good—good,' said Mr. A., laughing, then becoming grave again:

"'But now to the business for which we need you. We were horrified this morning, Mr. Smith, to hear that Lord Lumpkins, an English nobleman, staying here before proceeding to hunt on the plains, had been robbed of a tremendous sum—£10,000, in fact—$50,000 at least.

"'The credit of our house is involved. We are in a terrible dilemma. Servants and employes have been searched; all innocent, I am sure. No guest has left. It was not a burglar. No, sir. We will take you to Lord Lumpkins' room, and he will give you all particulars.

"'Of course, Mr. Smith, you'll stay here while you work up the case. I've put room 5 at your disposal. Pray complain to us if you are not comfortable. After our interview, will you lunch with us while we talk it over?'

"Would I lunch? I would have lunched, I am afraid, with any imp of darkness who had invited me.

"I understood nothing that was required of me, but as I had been clerk in a real estate office and had a dim idea of law business and legal papers I supposed it was something of that sort for which they needed me. At all events, whatever happened, I would live well while it lasted.

"I followed them to his lordship's room and took careful notes of all he told me he had lost.

"'Miniature of a young lady set in diamonds. In point of fact, a likeness of Lady Catharine,' said the young lord, with a blush, so that I understood what he thought of Lady Catharine.

"'The miniature will probably be the clew,' said Mr. A.

"I remarked 'Naturally' and noticed that my taking down a description of the miniature was approved.

"We had a glorious lunch after that, and I was not used to champagne then; cider had been quite good enough for me. I went to my room in a queer condition and saw four pens and as many inkstands.

"This was not a condition in which to do any copying. I bethought me that a shower bath might sober me, and being guided to a bathroom by a waiter, came out refreshed from the soaking, re-entered my room, as I supposed, and laid down on a lounge in a dark alcove to take a short nap.

"I came to myself at some very late hour. The gas was lit in the room, and two ladies sat at a table at some distance from the nook in which I lay—showy women, who did not look I thought, too respectable.

"'No wonder they are at a loss,' said the younger. 'I went across the balcony and slipped in at the window while the boy was asleep. I took the things from under his very nose. I suppose you telegraphed to me. What did you telegraph?

"'Child dying,' tittered the old woman, 'Come at once.'

"'Very well. That makes the best excuse,' said the younger one. 'We'll order a carriage to go to the park. Keep it waiting till the telegram comes; then off. Here, give me your petticoat.'

"Peeping from behind the curtain that draped the alcove, I saw the old woman hand a black silk quilted skirt to the young one, who began to patch it on the wrong side, laying notes and papers in the black silk squares.

"After awhile she said:

"'That girl's miniature set in diamonds must go in too. Give me that and the emeralds. They say they have sent for Smith to work up the case. He's not here, for I know him, and he knows me. Well, I'm generally lucky.'

"These words were the open seasame that revealed the truth. I understood it now.

"There was another John P. Smith, and he was a detective. I had been mistaken for him. Under the influence of champagne I had entered the wrong room, by chance that of the woman who had robbed the young nobleman.

"I had one chance of concealing myself—to roll off behind the lounge, which had no back.

"Being slim as an eel at the time, I contrived to do this silently and waited the result.

"'Take advantage of your opportunity,' says I to myself. Don't give yourself away.'

"I saw how everything was packed, saw the old woman take the skirt and put it on and come and lie down on the lounge above me, with a cloak over her. I saw the lights lowered and heard the other woman lie down on the bedstead.

"The thief above me groaned first and snored afterward. Then the young woman was as quiet as if she were dead.

"I crept out, crawled to the door, found the key in the lock, opened the door and was safe.

"I found the night watchman walking the house in list slippers, and signaling him to silence said:

"'Call the proprieters. Tell them Mr. John P. Smith wants them instantly and bring them here.'

"'Gentlemen,' I said, with an air they had not yet seen,' my mission is accomplished. The thieves occupy that room. They are a lady and a woman who passes for her elderly servant. They are professional thieves. The young woman crossed the balcony and committed the robbery while Lord Lumpkins slept. The booty is stitched in a quilted petticoat on the old woman's person.'

"The women were arrested. Lord Lumpkins got his property back—Lady Catharine and all—and was very generous. The hotel men paid me splendidly, and after another dinner I went away with a little fortune in my pocket.

"I read of the bright work of John P. Smith in all the papers, and the other fellow was welcome to the reputation.

"I took my little pile to Montana, bought a ranch and made my fortune. Well, good-bye, sir. Haven't a minute."

The little jeweler stuck his head out of the window to look after him, but he was gone, with a flash from his collar button and a flash from his finger.

"He looked lucky, and perhaps his story was true," thought the jeweler.

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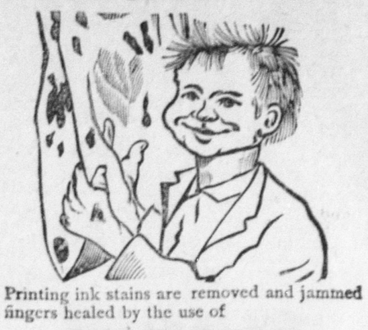

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RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Dec. 19, 1892.

STATIONS	Dis	WESTWARD A.M	A.M	P.M
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 25	4 15
Flemington—f	1.8	4 42	9 29	4 18
Mill Hall	3.9	4 46	9 31	4 21
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 42	4 33
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 45	4 35
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 54	4 44
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	10 02	4 50
Curtin	19.9	5 18	10 09	4 57
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 18	5 05
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 28	5 15
Milesburg	23.5	5 45	10 38	5 25
Snow Shoe Int	24.3	5 48	10 43	5 28
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 51	5 36
Julian	32.9	6 05	11 00	5 45
Martha	37.0	6 13	11 09	5 54
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	11 17	6 01
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 25	6 08
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 29	6 10
Dix—f	46.3	6 32	11 32	6 13
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 38	11 38	6 19
Vail	51.2	6 42	11 43	6 23
East Tyrone	53.0	6 45	11 48	6 27
TYRONE	54.3	6 52	11 56	6 38

STATIONS	Dis	EASTWARD A.M	P. M.	P.M.
TYRONE		8 10	3 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.3	8 17	3 17	7 32
Vail	3.1	8 20	3 20	7 35
Bald Eagle	5.9	8 25	3 24	7 39
Dix—f	8.0	8 30	3 30	7 45
Fowler—f	9.3	8 32	3 33	7 48
Hannah—f	10.6	8 36	3 37	7 52
Port Matilda	13.9	8 43	3 44	7 59
Martha	17.3	8 51	3 52	8 07
Julian	21.4	8 59	4 01	8 16
Unionville	25.8	9 10	4 10	8 25
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 18	4 17	8 32
Milesburg	30.8	9 22	4 20	8 35
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 32	4 30	8 45
Milesburg	30.8	9 47	4 40	9 00
Curtin	34.4	9 56	4 46	9 07
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	10 02	4 50	9 15
Howard	39.8	10 09	4 57	9 22
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 17	5 15	9 39
Beech Creek	45.0	10 20	5 08	9 33
Mill Hall	51.3	10 31	5 18	9 44
Flemington	52.5	10 34	5 24	9 47
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 37	5 25	9 50

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 19th, 1892.

Westward Dis. P.M	A.M	Stations	Dis.	Eastward A.M	P.M
4 50	10 00	SCOTIA	25.6	9 21	4 40
5 05	10 18 5.3	Fairbrook	20.3	9 09	4 25
5 15	10 28 8.7	Penns. Furnace	16.9	8 56	4 15
5 21	10 34 10.6	Hostler f	15.9	8 50	4 08
5 26	10 46 12.3	Marengo f	13.6	8 43	4 01
5 32	10 52 13.5	Loverille f	12.1	8 37	3 55
5 39	10 58 15.2	Furnace Road f	10.4	8 31	3 49
5 43	11 02 15.8	Dungarvin f	9.8	8 27	3 45
5 53	11 10 18.2	Warriors Mark	7.4	8 19	3 38
6 03	11 20 20.5	Pennington	5.1	8 10	3 30
6 15	11 32 23.5	Stover	2.1	7 58	3 19
6 25	11 40 25.6	TYRONE		7 50	3 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Dec 19 1892.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.40 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 10.25 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.16 p m.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.

Leaves Bellefont at 5.25 p m, arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Dec. 19th, 1892.

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		Eastward a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
.0	5.40	2 00	MONTANDON	5.30	9.10	4 55
1.5	6.15	2.08	Ar..LEWISBURG..Lv	5.20	9.00	4 47
1.5	6.15	2.08	Lv..LEWISBURG..Ar		9.00	4 47
5.4	6.24	2.17	Biehl f		8.52	4 39
6.8	6.28	2 22	Vicksburg f		8.47	4 35
10.7	6.37	2 31	MIFFLINBURG		8.38	4 27
13.1	6.42	2.36	Barber f		8.33	4 22
15.2	6.47	3.41	Swengle f		8.27	4 17
16.1	7.50	3.43	Millmont		8.25	4.15
18.6	7.58	3.51	GLEN IRON		8.17	4.07
23.5	7.07	3.00	Pardee f		8.08	3.59
28.9	7.18	3.11	Cherry Run f		7.57	3.48
32.2	7.27	3.20	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.48	3.40
33.9	7.31	3.23	Ingleby f		7.45	3.37
36.6	7.38	4 30	Coburn		7.38	3.30
39.6	7.45	4 37	Zerby f		7.30	3.23
43.4	7.55	4 47	Rising Springs		7.21	3.14
46.2	8.02	4 53	Penn's Cave f		7.14	3.07
49.2	8.09	4.01	CENTRE HALL		7.06	3.01
51.6	8.16	4.07	Gregg f		7.00	2.54
54.6	8 23	4.13	Linden Hall		6.52	2 47
56.7	8 28	4.18	OAK HALL		6.47	2 42
58.3	8.32	4.22	LEMONT		6.43	2 37
60.2	8.37	4.27	Dale Summit f		6.38	2 33
62.9	8 47	4 37	Pleasant Gap f		6 28	2 23
65.2	8 56	4 40	Axeman f		6.25	2 20
67.4	8 55	4 45	BELLEFONTE		6.20	2 15

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD 12	10	8	1	2		WESTWARD 1	3	7	9	11
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar—Lv	am	am	pm	pm	pm
6 35		3 50		9 05	Bellefont	6 30		10 50		4 40
6 28		3 44		8 59	Coleville	6 37		10 35		4 45
6 25		3 41		8 56	Morris	6 40		10 38		4 48
6 22		3 38		8 52	Whitmer	6 44		10 43		4 51
6 19		3 35		8 49	Linns	6 47		10 46		4 54
6 17		3 33		8 47	Hunters	6 50		10 48		4 56
6 14		3 31		8 44	Filmore	6 53		10 52		5 00
6 11		3 28		8 40	Sellers	6 57		10 56		5 03
6 09		3 26		8 38	Briarly	7 00		10 58		5 05
6 05	6 00	3 23	8 25	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10	11 01	5 10	5 10
6 02	5 50	3 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern J	7 08	7 14	11 03	5 13	5 12
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale	7 19		5 16		
	5 43		8 12		Mattern	7 24		5 20		
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown	7 29		5 23		
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank	7 35		5 30		
5 51		3 08		8 18	Krumr'ne	7 21		11 13		5 24
5 48		3 05		8 14	Struble	7 24		11 17		5 27
5 45		3 00		8 10	St. College	7 30		11 20		5 30

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.

THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 18th, 1892.

	WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila daily	11 20 p m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 33 a m
"	" William'port "	7 10 a m
"	" Jersey Shore "	7 31 a m
"	" Lock Haven "	7 55 a m
"	" Renovo "	8 55 a m
"	arrives Erie "	3 40 p m
NIAGRA EX.	l'ves Phila week d'ys	8 50 a m
"	Harrsburg "	12 10 p m
"	arrives at Wmsport "	3 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven "	4 10 p m
"	" Renovo "	5 15 p m
"	" Kane "	9 20 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 15 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Phila. week days	11 40 a m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 45 p m
"	" Williamsport "	7 10 p m
"	" arrives at Lock Haven "	8 02 p m
"	" Renovo "	9 00 p m
NEWS EX	l'ves Philadelphia daily	4 30 a m
"	" Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	" Williamsport	11 20 a m
"	" arrives at Lock Haven	12 15 p m
Wms'port Ex.	l'ves Phila. week days	4 35 p m
"	" Harrisburg	7 55 p m
"	" arrive Williamsport	10 40 p m
Rochester Exp.	leaves Phila. w'k d's	9 20 p m
"	" Harrisb'g	12 30 a m
"	" arrives Williamsp't	3 25 a m
Williamsp't	" leaves Phila. Sun. only	2 25 p m
"	" Harrisb'g	5 25 p m
"	" arrives Williamsp't	8 35 p m
	EASTWARD.	
Sea Shore Express	l'vs L Haven	w 7 15 a m
"	" Jersey Shore.	7 41 a m
"	" Wms'port	8 15 a m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	" Phila	3 09 a m
DAY EX.	leaves Kane week days	6 30 a m
"	" Renovo	10 20 a m
"	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	Williamsport	12 30 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	3 30 p m
"	" Philadelphia	6 50 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie daily	8 25 p m
"	" Renovo	10 35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	11 25 p m
"	" Williamsport	12 25 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	3 22 p m
"	" Philadelphia	6 50 p m
EXP. NO. 6	leaves Erie	7 25 a m

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 12 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash EDWARD T. TUTEN.

THE NEGROES OF BARBADOS.

Their Chief Enemy Consumption Caused by Living in Close Huts.

In Barbadoes the chief enemy of the black race is consumption, of which many of them die, though it is practically unknown there among Europeans. The cause is simply that all negroes, without exception, hermetically seal up their huts at night, partly from fear of mysterious ghosts or "duppies," partly to keep out mosquitoes, and partly again because they wish to keep out cold.

For, strange as it may appear, the naturalized West Indian negro shivers in a temperature of 74 degrees and on the rare occasions in winter when the thermometer falls to 70 degrees he is blue with cold and almost incapacitated from work. No doubt he is warm enough in his hut with every shutter closed and every chink and cranny stuffed with rags; but nature avenges herself for this exclusion of her purifying oxygen by colds and coughs. The negro has quack remedies and balsams by the dozen for these, but they do not save him from the turbercle that soon forms in his lungs and eats his life away.

After all, he is little missed; he has had a short life and a pleasant one. His relatives will feel a pride in covering themselves with crepe of color almost as black as their own complexions, for crepe is "de rigueur" among the negresses of Barbados. He will probably leave after him six or seven children, mostly illegitimate, since the black ladies have stong objections to the bond of matrimony. But here the question of pounds, shillings, and pence does not intrude itself as it does at home. It costs so little to bring up a black baby that there is really no reason whatever for its parents to consider the future. When it grows up an hour's work or so a day will keep it in food and clothes. So, in the streets of Bridgetown, the happy little black imps swarm like flies, and the island has the densest population per square mile of any place in the known world —that is, if what they say about Chinese statistics be true.

Value of Human Life.

The money value placed upon human life varies in our diplomatic history. It is calculated that about $20,000 of the $75,000 paid to our government by Chile will be given to the families of the two seamen who were killed at Valparaiso. The Spanish Goverment paid the United States for each sailor and citizen killed at the time of the Virginius affair about $2,500. The British Government received for each colored subject shot $1,500, and $2,500 for each white subject. In the recent instance of the Italian prisoners killed at New Orleans the United States paid to Italy a lump sum of $25,000. In 1887 four Japanese were killed and seven crippled by the explosion of a shell which had been fired against a Japanese island by the Omaha in target practice. The United States paid to Japan $14,000 for the families of the sufferers, about $2,000 for each man killed and $1.000 for each wounded.—*Boston Herald.*

Oddities About the River Nile.

The Nile has a fall of but six inches to the thousand miles. The overflow commences in June every year and continues until August, attaining an elevation of from twenty-four to twenty-six feet above low-water mark, and flowing through the "valley of Egypt" in a turbulent body twelve miles wide. During the last thousand years there has been but one sudden rise of the Nile, that of 1829, when 30,000 people were drowned. After the waters recede each year the exhalation from the mud are simply intolerable to all except natives. This mud deposit adds about eight inches to the soil every century and throws a muddy embankment from twelve to sixteen feet into the sea every year. This being the case it is plain that the mouth of the river is thousands of feet further north now than it was in the time of the Ptolemies and it is only a question of time when the sediment will make a dam entirely across the Mediterranean sea.—*St. Louis Republic.*

TOOK FIRST PRIZE.

The State board of pharmacy recently analyzed twelve of the most popular medicines in order to see whether they were what they were recommended to be. After two weeks of careful work, they awarded the first prize, a gold medal, to Messrs. A. P. Ordway & Co., proprietors of Sulphur Bitters, it being in their opinion the best and only strictly pure blood purifying medicine in the market —*Weekly Chemist.*

A NEWSPAPER MAN,

Connected With the Great Paper, the Albany Express,

MAKES STATEMENTS WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW AND UNDERSTAND.

They will Interest Not Only the Newspaper Fraternity but Everybody.

The popular and well-known Thomas A. Lindsay, who is connected with Albany's (N. Y.) leading morning paper, the Albany Express, makes an interesting revelation.

Everybody connected with the newspaper has known of the facts for some time, and can vouch for their truth in every particular.

"For many years," said Mr. Lindsay, "I have been subject to severe spells of headache and nervousness, at times almost enough to drive a man to insanity from pain, loss of sleep, etc.

"Medicines, narcotics, patent and prescribed, did not give relief, and the ailment increased continually. Having read in the Albany Morning Express at different times the advertisements of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I concluded to try this remedy, and after the use of six or seven bottles, found not only relief, but almost a radical cure.

"The headaches are a thing of the past, while the terrible nervous spells have gradually become less and less until now I have little or none of them left and my sleep is natural and refreshing.

"I do not hesitate in saying that this remarkable change is entirely due to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and I heartily recommend it for ailments like my own, no matter the cause of them." It is a fact that our great business and professional men are fast finding out the wonderful invigorating and strength-giving powers of this most valuable discovery, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is the medicine for the weak and nervous. It restores health to the sick.

Its remarkable cure of Mr. Lindsay, after everything else had failed, makes another conspicuous person, restored to health by its use, to add to the long and constantly-increasing list of prominent and well-known people who are almost daily publishing in the papers statements of their cures by this grand medicine.

It is beyond all question the greatest curer of disease known at the present day, and is the very best spring medicine for blood and nerves. Everybody needs a spring medicine, and this is just the remedy to take. It is purely vegetable and harmless, and is sold by druggists for $1.

This great remedy is the discovery and prescription of the famous physician, Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, who is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases in this country. We would add that the doctor can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

Preventing Future Misery.

If there is, in this vale of tears, a more prolific source of misery than the rheumatic twinge, we have yet to hear of it. People are born with a tendency to rheumatism, just as they are with one to consumption or to scrofula. Slight causes may develop this. As soon as the agonizing complaint manifests itself, recourse should be had to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which checks its further inroads and banishes the rheumatism poison from the system. This statement tallies exactly with the testimony of physicians who have employed this fine blood depurent in their private practice. There is also the amplest professional and general testimony as to the efficacy of the Bitters for malaria, liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, kidney trouble, nervousness and loss of appetite and flesh. After a wetting, whether followed by a cold or not, the Bitters is useful as a preventive of the initial attack of rheumatism.

MEDICINE IN PATAGONIA.

How Sick Children Are Treated in Our Continent's Southern Extremity.

The Boston *Globe* has learned the medical treatment of sick children in Patagonia. As soon as the doctor arrives he looks at the sick child, and then with much ceremony rolls it up in a piece of skin. He then orders a clay plaster, and by this time the child has ceased crying, soothed by the warmth of the skin, and so renders still more solid his reputation as a wise man. Yellow clay is brought and made into a thick cream with water, and the child is painted from head to foot, causing him to cry again. "The evil spirit is still here," says the doctor, sagely, and undoes two mysterious packages he carries; one contains rhea sinews and the other a rattle made of stones in a gourd decorated with feathers. He then fingers the sinews, mutters something for a few minutes and shakes it violently, staring very hard at the crying child, then raps it in the skin again and it ceases crying. Again it is painted, rattled at, and stared at, and again it cries. This is done four times, and then the cure is considered complete. The doctor leaves the child quiet, enfolded in the warm skin, and goes away, having received two pipefuls of tobacco as his fee. Strange to say, the child generally recovers, but if it does not the doctor gets out of the difficulty by declaring that the parents did not keep the medicine skin tightly round the child, and so let the evil spirit get back again. This statement may possibly explain the origin of the old nursery song which is printed in all editions of "Mother Goose Melodies," and has probably been sung by every mother in America:

"By, Baby Bunting,
Dady's gone a-huntin',
To get a little rabbit skin
To wrap up Baby Buntin in."

MISSING LINKS.

A Maine woman conducts a large foundry and engine works at Dunkirk, N. Y.

A Russian can plead infancy for a long time, as he does not come of age till he is 26 years old.

In South America there is a race of cats to which "meowing" is an unlearned accomplishment.

While there are now 1,000,000 Hebrews in the United States, there are over 5,000,000 in Russia.

A man down in Georgia has built a number of houses which are occupied by widows free of rent.

The maintenance of the sultan harem costs Turkey 30,000,000 gold roubles yearly, or $15,000,000.

A Connecticut scientist calculates that there are 43,560,000 mosquito larvæ in an acre of swamp land.

A 14-year-old boy at San Jose, Cal., thrashed his father because he ordered him to bring in some hay.

A blacksmith's tools of the present day are almost identical with those used in the same trade over 300 years ago.

The Presbyterians are about to establish a college in Salt Lake City, and have purchased a site of 100 acres.

A thimble is really etymologically considered only a "thumb belt," the original thimbles having been worn on the thumb.

In the expenditure of money for educational purposes direct from the treasury Kentucky is the third state in the union.

In England there are 30,000 miles of telegraph lines. The number of messages received in London last year was 6,000,000.

The British ship Berean, which recently rounded Cape Horn, experienced the phenomenon of a heavy cloud of dust at sea.

The registrar general's returns show that for every 100 death in English country districts there are 120 deaths in the towns.

It would take forty years for all the water in the great lakes to pour over Niagara at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic feet a second.

A Boston writer has figured up that heaven contains 1,800,000,000 souls, against a population in hades of 175,000,000,000.

One million three hundred thousand pounds worth of pickles and sauces are exported from England to other countries yearly.

Professor A. W. Vogel, a Berlin chemist, claims to have discovered a system of reproducing natural colors in photography.

The German and Austrian Aldine society has erected 410 taverns in the mountains where students can board at reduced rates.

The well that prompted Samuel Woodworth to write "The Old Oaken Bucket," is still kept in good condition at Scituate, Mass.

Jewelers report that gold dollars are extremely scarce, and many other persons note a similarity in the silver and paper varieties.

If at the table a little salt is spilt between two people, the way to prevent a quarrel is for each to take a pinch and throw it over his left shoulder.

The Chinese razor has the shape of an isosceles triangle. It is made of rude steel and many of them are pounded up from worn-out horseshoes.

An interesting literary relic has just been unearthed by the London Johnson club, viz., an original copy of the sale catalogue of Dr. Johnson's library.

A man at Kings Mountain, N. C., has a Jersey heifer, 19 months old, that has never had a calf, but gives about one and a half gallons of milk a day.

It is interesting to note that of the 328,000 divorces granted in the United States during the last twenty years 316,000 were granted at the request of wives.

The mortality among cattle at sea resulting from cruelty, want of water, etc., was formerly stated at 16 per cent, while at the present time it is 1 per cent.

One of the flourishing industries in Cairo, Egypt, is the manufacture of paint from mummies. The mummies are ground to powder and the powder is mixed with oil.

A list of musical compositions by women from 1675 to 1885 includes fifty-five serious operas, fifty-three comic operas and two oratorios, besides a few cantatas, ballads, etc.

A "Defense of Cain," intended to show that Cain was a much abused person, has just been published. Almost any man can get sympathy nowadays if he is bad enough.

A young man in Texas started to town the other day to get a marriage license, but the clerk had sold out. He invested in a pair of shoes and went home perfectly happy.

Frau Probsti, who enjoyed the distinction of being the heaviest woman in Europe, has just died at Traubring, in Bavaria, at the age of 41. At her death she weighed over 550 pounds.

There are in Great Britain and Ireland no fewer than 2,788,000 acres of woodland. Notwithstanding this fact, timber to the value of £16,000,000 is annually imported into the country.

Few families can show a record like that of the Gross family of Richmond, Ind. There are six brothers and five sisters of the family, and there has not been a death among them for fifty years.

Dr. Alexander Schadenberg, a botanist, recently discovered the largest flower on record in the Phillippine islands. It was nearly a yard in diameter and weighed more than twenty-two pounds.

The largest town clock in the world is in the tower of the Glasgow university at Glasgow, Scotland. The clock weighs about a ton and a half and has a pendulum weighing 300 pounds.

The nebula in Orion is a fine telescopic object now. The great black space in this nebula is known among unpoetic star-gazers as the coal-hole. No star has ever been seen in this hole in the universe.

Pope Leo XIII. owns a pearl left to him by his predecessor on the throne of St. Peter which is worth £20,000, and the chain of thirty-two pearls owned by the Empress Frederick is estimated at £35,000.

There are nearly 200,000 miles of railway in the United States. And yet the time is easily within the memory of middle-aged men when the total railway mileage of the country was less than 10,000 miles.

It appears that there are now in the state of Louisiana 250 lepers, thirty of whom are in the city of New Orleans; that most of them have inherited the dreadful disease and that but few of them are isolated from the rest of the community.

Dr. Peters, the African explorer, has discovered enormous saltpeter beds between Mount Kilima-Njario and the volcano Donjo Ngai. The whole great territory between Kilima-Njaro and Donjo Ngai is reputed to be one great saltpeter bed.

A Colorado judge states that by the use of certain chemicals it is possible to remove the words of a letter and substitute others without detection even under a microscope. Experts in a recent case actually made one test in the judge's court.

A woman in Dexter, Me., who became a convert to the faith cure belief six months ago, put away her false teeth, confident that new ones would sprout naturally. Since she cut her store teeth, however, she has felt no others gumming along.

The only Double Extract Sarsaparilla is Manners. It's the best because it cures. Take no other. 50cts.

MOUTH BREATHING, OBSTRUCTION OF THE NOSE.

There is no Condition of the breathing organs more dangerous to the general health than a stoppage of the nose, that compels breathing through the mouth. Long continued irritation and congestions of the nose produces in many cases a chronic thickening of membranes on the bones of the nose that no amount of medical treatment can remove and accounts for many of the failures to cure catarrh. Dr. SADLER, the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, specialist, 804 Penna Ave., Pittsburg, has found in his extensive practice that nothing but removal of the overgrown tissue by surgical means will give positive success in these cases. The successes have been so positive and satisfactory after all other means had failed, that not a single case treated by his method but have been satisfied.

CHRONIC DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR,

has its effect in the same way, developing thickened membranes, "proud flesh" and poly-poid tumors which nothing but skillful personal treatment can cure. This knowledge enables the Doctor to secure such universal success.

The best and only Double Extract Sarsaparilla is Manners. It cures. Take no other. 50 cents.

Not what we say, but what the **people say** is what sells DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. Be sure it is **made in Belfast, Maine.**

J. W. BLOUIN.

"Canker in the Stomach unfited me for work!"

WONDERFULLY SURPRISED

BUT CURED!

MR. BLOUIN HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN AS AN HONEST, HARD-WORKING MAN. YOU CAN SEE HIM ANY DAY IN HIS BLACKSMITH SHOP ON FRANKLIN ST., WORKING AT HIS FORGE; AND HE WILL BE ONLY TOO GLAD TO TELL YOU WHAT DANA'S SARSAPARILLA HAS DONE FOR HIM.

LEWISTON, ME.,

Gentlemen:—I have been a continual sufferer for a long time with **Canker in the Stomach, Throat and Mouth** — so much so, that **my lips have scabbed and swollen very bad.**

I had a terrible bad feeling in my stomach, bad taste in my mouth, causing a great deal of spitting—at times I was

ENTIRELY UNFITTED FOR LABOR.

I consulted a number of Physicians, and was treated by several as good ones as I could find

BUT RECEIVED NO BENEFIT.

Last March, a boy passed me an advertisement of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. I read it and decided to try a bottle. The first bottle **greatly relieved me.** I bought another bottle and by the time that was taken, I had

GAINED 13 LBS. IN WEIGHT,

and wonderfully surprised to find **myself well.** I know DANA'S SARSAPARILLA **has cured me.**

J. W. BLOUIN.

LEWISTON, ME., May 15, 1891.

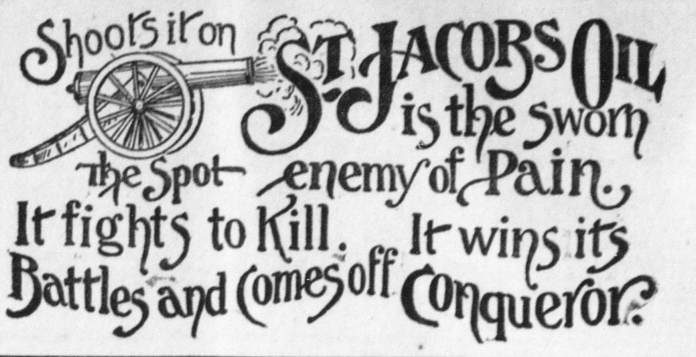
The above J. W. Blouin personally appeared and subscribed and swore to the truth of the above statement, before me.

J. W. WALLACE, Notary Public.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

MILK PRESERVATIVE!

Milkmen, Dairymen and Creamerymen can keep Milk and Cream 5 to 7 days, sweet and fresh WITHOUT ICE. Simple, unfailing, tasteless and cheap. Sample to any address on receipt of 2c. postage. Patentees & Sole Mfrs. Preservalene Mfg. Co., 10 Cedar St., N. Y. 24-14-4t



This Home Comfort Range

Is made of malleable iron and wrought steel, lined with asbestos, a non conductor of heat, so it retains the heat in Summer and can be changed to throw out the heat in Winter. The fire-box is so constructed that it gets a draft of cold air on one side of all parts exposed to the fire. It don't require one-half the fuel the ordinary Stove does. Sold only by our own responsible agents direct from the factory, who can give the best of references. We guarantee each range to be exactly like the sample, and we make each range come up to the guarantee to the letter. With each range is furnished over $25 worth of vessels. You will see our advertisement in the "Farm Journal," of Philadelphia. Ask your bankers the standing of the Wrought Iron Range Company, of St. Louis Mo. You will see we are quoted "at $500000 paid up capital.

VAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVA

LAMAR, CLINTON CO., PA., March 20, 1893.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the Home Comfort Steel Range was sold to my neighbors in Indiana when I lived there in 1887, and they were all very well pleased with it. Being anxious to know in regard to their durability, I wrote to a friend there on March 8th, 1893, and received a reply very flattering to the range.

C. W. LOVELAND
Man. Loveland Axe Co.

CLINTON DALE, March 20, 1893.

Would state for the benefit of our neighbors that we have been using a Home Comfort Range for more than a week and find it truly a Home Comfort. It gives perfect satisfaction. Order one and you will not regret it.

MR. and MRS. C. A. HECKMAN

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Heckman also each bought Ranges.

VAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVA

Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis Mo.

BIG MONEY!
GOOD OPPORTUNITY!
SMALL CAPITAL REQUIRED.

We have some splendid patents upon popular selling devices, which can be had almost on your own terms. This is an opportunity for young men with small means to establish themselves in business; for speculators to buy for selling territory, or for manufacturers to secure as specialties to enlarge their business.

Write at once for particulars.

O. J. BAILEY & CO.,
73 Fountain Square, - - CINCINNATI, O
24-14-3t

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.

Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired, languid feeling; inaction of the kidneys weakens and poisons the blood and unless cause is removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Brights Disease and Dropsy—MRS. I. L. C. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE CO., Philadelphia.
Sold by all Reliable Druggists. 24,14,26t,eow

DEAF NESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all remedies fail. Ills. book and proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 653 Bdw., N. Y. 14-4t

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL NURSERY STOCK. We grow all the best varieties, old and new, replace all stock that dies, and guarantee satisfaction. Highest salary or commission paid from the start. Write for terms. H. E. HOOKER CO., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. Established 1835. Incorporated 1883
24-14-4t

A Scranton, Pa., Man says:

1850 "DR. O. P. BROWN'S 1893

PRECIOUS HERBAL OINTMENT | Cured Me in less than a week | OF ITCHING PILES.

It is worth $5 per pot to any sufferer.

Henry Coles, 1717 Summit Ave., Scranton, Pa Dec. 20, '92. 25 and 50c. Druggists or by mail J. Gibson Brown, 47 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. Send for book on Cure of Disease by Herbal Remedies, FREE. 24-14-4t

FOR RENT.—A five room house on West High Street. Cheap rent. Possession given immediately. Also a 6 room house one of 4 rooms and 2 and 3 rooms. Inquire of
ISAAC HAUPT, agent.
vol 24 no 8—tf

CLOTHES REPAIRED AND CLEANED.

I have opened a shop at corner of Allegheny and Howard streets, in old law office next door to residence of John P. Linn, where I am prepared to do repairing and cleaning of clothes. Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a trial. CHARLES MCCLELLAN.
10-tf.

Robert A. Moyer vs Carolina Moyer } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 299, Aug. Term, 1892

To Caroline Moyer, Respondent:—

Take notice, that your husband, Robert A. Moyer, has made application in the above court for a decree of Divorce "A vinculo matrimoni," on the ground of desertion The undersign, having been appointed a commissioner to take the testimony in the above case and report the same to court, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the court room in the borough of Lewisburg, Union county, Penn., on Friday April 21st, A. D., 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where you may attend if you see proper to do so.

J. C HARPER, Commissioner.
24-12-2t.

THE DAVIS!

THE DAVIS!

What is The Davis? The best Sewing Machine on earth.

It is the only vertical feed sewing machine ever made.

It sews through thick and thin, without any change of feed; which is the only feed, which will move one thickness or a dozen thicknesses of the same goods and sew the same without making any change.

It has all the attachments. It is light running. It is very durable and we guarantee it to be a long lived machine.

It is a beautiful piece of furuiture and an ornament in any household.

Reader, if you want to make your wife happy, present her with a Davis Sewing Machine.

Young man, if you want to make a present to your sister or to some other young man's sister, a Davis Sewing Machine will make your attachment doubly strong and make you twice as happy.

We challenge any other sewing machines to meet the Davis in a contest, as to the real merits of each, and will be glad to make a public exhibition in practical and fancy sewing. If three or more machines will accept this challenge, we will furnish the room free of charge, including light and heat for that purpose.

We invite all persons interested in the best Sewing machines to call at our store and examine the Davis; when we will take great pleasure in exhibiting the machine and explaining its merits.

McCALMONT & CO.

47 tf

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

EDITED BY MRS M. P. TUTEN.

CENTRE COUNTY AND BELLEFONTE LOCAL OFFICERS.

President—Mrs John P. Harris.
Vice Pres.—Mrs. James Harris.
Secretary—Miss Eliza Thomas.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. D. Mitchell.

Regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. is held every Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M. in the W. C. T. U. rooms No. 20, Criders Exchange.

Gospel temperance meeting every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 at the same place.

A cordial invitation to attend these meetings is extended to all.

Sewing school every Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4; also held at room 20. To this school children are earnestly invited.

The exchange is open every Friday at 3 P. M. in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A in Criders Exchange. A good variety of bread pies, puddings, cake and candy always on hand. Orders for Sunday dinner deserts promptly filled.

"If then ye were raised together with Christ, seek the things that are above, where Christ is seated on the right hand of God. Set your mind on the things that are above, not on the things that are on the earth. For ye died, and your life is hid with Christ in God. When Christ, our life, shall be manifested, then shall ye also with him be manifested in glory."

The bill, giving all women twenty-one years of age the right to vote, has passed the Minnesota senate.

The attempt to repeal the prohibitory law at Evanston, Ill., called the Lyman bill, was laid on the table in the Illinois legislature, March 24, thus scoring another victory for temperance.

A misstatement crept into a reeent editorial on "Woman's Magna Charta," to the effect that the recent National Woman's Suffrage Convention passed a resolution favoring Sunday opening of the World's Fair, Such a resolution was introduced but it was not passed, as action was indefinitely postponed, to the credit of this noble association.

The new method of attack upon the saloon which is made by the National Anti-Nuisance League meets the interest and approval of many leading, progressive thinkers as voiced in a recent copy of the *Anti-Nuisance Journal*, the organ of the League. This League, which was first organized in 1888, has resumed activity and proposes, as our readers know, to test the constitutionality of the liquor traffic through the courts. Its headquarters are at 10 E 14th street, New York City, and it is ably generaled by that prince of Prohibitionists, W. Jennings Demorest, whose name is indissolubly connected with the temperance reform and the admirable plan of Demorest medal contests. Success to this valiant effort to undermine King Alcohol's stronghold, the license law.

Strange, isn't it, that so many wise lawmakers in our state legislature are ready to make laws for women's benefit (?) as evidenced by the recent anti-crinoline legislation. One racy speaker in commenting thereon in a recent lecture, remarked: "It takes so much more courage to present a bill against the wearing of crinoline than it does to present one against the hoop around a whisky barrel."

Fifty thousand children in one hundred and five schools were examined by English physicians. Over thirty per cent were suffering from physical and mental defects, attributable mainly to the drinking habits of their parents.

A notable Parliament of temperance was held in London recently. Every national temperance organization was represented and many of the semi-national and denominational temperance bodies of Great Britian as well. The topics under discussion comprise all subjects related to the legislative aspect of temperance, and the main object was to find ways and means to bring all temperance organizations into agreement so as to enact better temperance measures.

The second negro conference at Tuskegee, Alabama, was a unique gathering of six hundred farmers from the Black Belt of Alabama. The reports of the work show progress in the efforts to supplant the mortgage system, which is the great hindrance to their advancement, by the cash system. The condition and treatment of women received special attention. The conference proved so hopeful to the men as an educational institute that it was decided to have a woman's meeting in connection with the next annual conference. Prof. Washington Barker, who is at the head of the Institute, is a man of rare talents and consecrated common sense. He and all members of the faculty are negroes.

Gen. Neal Dow who has been a great temperance worker for half a century says: I was born and bred a quaker, with whom religion is a matter of the heart and life, of the love and fear of God, an earnest faith in Him and in Christ; not of creeds, bowings, scrapings and genuflections; of pomp of temples and personal display and adornments. With the Friends it is a matter of conviction and conscience that personal example and influence in every respect should be always and everywhere in accord with their profession; that without fear or favor they should be always on the side of right and always against the wrong.

If all men were Quakers we should need no jails or prisons of any kind; no officials to preserve the peace and maintain good order; no handcuffs to repress violence. We should have no black-marias to pick up drunkards and disorderly persons and carry them away to places of seclusion; no distilleries and breweries to destroy the people, body and soul; no grog-shops to tempt the young to evil ways, and lead all to wretchedness and ruin. More than all, we should have no professed Christians hesitating to show themselves to be brave and loyal soldiers in the armies of the Lord, bearing no banner but that of the cross and no arms but those needed to defend the weak against the strong, the right against the wrong.

To-day the saloons—the mightiest agencies for evil known to our time—"exist by permission of the church membership; they are masters of the situation." The *Christian at Work* said that when the church membership, honestly, bravely, in good faith, say Go, the saloon will vanish and leave our country delivered from its accursed influence, more potent for evil than all other sources of mischief of whatever name. I believe all that to be true; I believe that the responsibility for the continuance of this great sin, shame and crime rests upon the churches as the *Christian at Work* affirms. Will the church ever recognize its duty to God and the country? Where is the indication of its right-doing?

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken interally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

WHEN TERROR WILL DISAPPEAR.

A Fanciful Writer Discourses of the Time When Death May Be Put Off.

The history of man might be called the decline and fall of terror. Formerly, says Walter Besant in the London *Queen*, we were afraid of everything. Of the sea, because we knew not what was beyond it, or what was in it, or what it might do. It had been known to arise in resistless might and to whelm great cities; monsters had been seen in it—calamaries, krakens, sharks and whales; the sea was a very terrible thing. Then there was the forest; no one could tell what might come out of the forest; wolves there were for certain, and serpents, and very likely human enemies wanting to kill us. Then there were the thousand and one diseases, every one of which was fatal. And there was the vast unknown world beyond—filled with enemies, creatures like men, but speaking an unknown tongue and breathing hatred—devils they were, not men. When this universal terror was still unconquered, the historian began, and so we know what it was, and how it held the people so that they sought by charms and magic to escape from it, and to get a little confidence. Then they began to find out things, and gradually the terror was dispelled. They crossed the sea and found out what was on the other side; they penetrated the forest and killed the wild beasts; they learned strange languages and traveled in strange lands; they found out how to ward off disease. Finally there remains of the old terror only one or two things. Men fear, now, nothing but what they cannot control—some forms of disease: earthquakes; lightning and death. These things can be still further reduced; we shall overcome disease; we shall, perhaps, control the lightning; we shall learn the cause of earthquakes; we shall put off death.

CATARRH IN NEW ENGLAND.

Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrhal troubles. —G. K. Mellor, Druggist, Worcester, Mass.

I believe Ely's Cream Balm is the best article for catarrh ever offered the public. —Bush & Co., Drugeists, Worcester, Mass.

An article of real merit.—C. P. Alden, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Those who use it speak highly of it.—Geo. A. Hill, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Cream Balm has given satistaction results. W. P. Draper, Druggist, Springfield Mass.

—J. W. Gephart, Esq., President of the Valentine Iron Company, has issued a circular called the "Nittany Bulletin," which is sent to manufacturers throughout the country with the result of good returns to the company for the effort. It is devoted to the iron interest and it is said its publication will be continued periodically. Mr. Gephart is a man of great ability and will make his publication of interest to the trade.

HOW TO OBTAIN LONG LIFE.

Take life easy. Nothing prolongs life like a cheerful disposition.

Make haste slowly. The snail outran the hare and won the race.

Avoid all worry. Care wrinkles the brow and dries up the fountain of life.

Don't get angry. Every burst of passion shortens life's span one inch.

Be moderate in all things and temperate in your habits. Remember, "sleep is nature's kind restorer," and if you would live long, sleep long.

Above all take care of yourself. If you are not feeling well there is something wrong and nature needs to be stimulated in her work. The best physicians in the country recommend Klein's Silver Age and Duquense Rye for such a purpose. They are for sale by dealers generally at $1.50 and $1.25 per quart respectively. Send to Max Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa., for a complete catalogue and price-list of all kinds of liquor, mailed free.

S. SHLOSS, Williamsport, Pa.
Agent.

—The State College closed last week on Wednesday for the Easter vacation.

Played a Cool Game.

There was one man at Shasta Basin in those old days who could and would both work and play cards. That was James R. Keene. I think he was always called "Jim Keene." though the long, kindly, and brilliant letters I have had from this man have always been signed James R. Keene.

He was editing a paper at that time, poor, persecuted man, and I at last forced him to tell me, as many an honest man has since, that I could not write poetry. But he had and still has a great big heart in him for any one who is willing to work and try to get on, whether in Wall street or elsewhere.

No, I never played cards with Jim Keene. I never saw him turn a card in my life, though the boys up there used to say that when the young editor sat down at a game he generally got up with all the dust in sight. But bear this distinctly in mind, he was an Englishman, with an Englishman's ideas of play; besides that, he had both hands full of other employment. And bear in mind, furthermore, that I don't say, except as I have heard, that he ever tossed a card at all in that stout-hearted style while in California. But I am certain if he did play with the Oakhursts and loungers of dear old Shasta he "played them out of their boots."—*Joaquin Miller.*

Christening a Town.

According to a local tradition, probably invented, Sayville, L. I., received its name in a peculiar fashion. The settlers were gathered in debate upon the shore trying to agree upon a name for the place, and one after another proposed his suggestion with "Say, how'll this do?" After many suggestions had been rejected, some one, barren of imagination but sensitive of ear, proposed the oft-repeated word "say" be made the first syllable of the name and that ville be added as the second syllable. The idea took, and, says the legend, then and there the settlement was christened Sayville.

The soldier boys will no doubt learn with feelings of satisfaction that they are not to be called out to go to the World's Fair this summer.

Hood's Cures

Mrs. Maggie Bojer
Clearfield, Pa.

Waiting for the Last Day

And Praying God to Take Care of My Children

After the Grip—Nervous Prostration, Indigestion, Female Troubles

"In February, 1891, my health began to fail fast, and in June I was much debilitated and was taken with spasms followed by Nervous Prostration. The cause of my decline was an attack of the Grip and a train of other troubles peculiar to my sex. In the fall I was unable to attend to anything, and all winter was very miserable. At one time I was so nervous that for three weeks I walked the floor day and night. I could not sleep. I could not get any help. The world looked

Dark and Dreary

I was just waiting for my last day to come; and all I could do was to pray God to take care of my children. But I saw an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and something about it led me to decide to try this medicine. I said to myself, this will be the last medicine I will ever try. But a happy trial it indeed proved for me. I had taken but half a bottle when my head began to feel better, and by the time the first bottle was gone my head was perfectly well. The black dizziness gradually disappeared. I found I could eat vegetables which for a year I had not dared to touch. I have taken 3 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and do my work on a large farm. There are 6 in my family besides hired men. I have not had one day's help this summer, and **I owe all my recovery** and present health to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. MAGGIE BOJER, Clearfield, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

ASK FOR AND TRY
Manners
DOUBLE EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES GRIP.
CURES CATARRH.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES INDIGESTION.
CURES RHEUMATISM.

Manners Sarsaparilla Co., Binghamton, N.Y.
Gents:—For the last 6 years I have been a Constant SUFFERER with DYSPEPSIA and by the use of two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA I am entirely cured. Yours truly,
MRS. HANNAH REED, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

50¢ PER BOTTLE.
THE WORLD OVER.
MFG. BY THE MANNERS SARSAPARILLA CO.
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

WHEN YOU HAVE ANY DOUBT ABOUT IT
—GO TO THE—
EUREKA!

EDWARD K. RHOADS,

At his yard near Passenger station sells on y

THE BEST QUALITIES
OF
Anthracite, Bituminous & Woodland

COAL

—ALSO—

KINDLING WOOD.

AND

Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw

TELEPHONE 712.

PLUMBING,
GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

R. J. SCHADD & BRO.

Shop at Steam Works, corner of Lamb and Spring streets, Bellef Pa.

We are prepared at all times to furnish all kinds of supplies—hydrants, sinks, bath tubs, water closets, pipe—both lead and cast and wrought iron, either plain or galvanized—brass and other fittings, and everything in the plumbing line.

WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
LOWEST PRICES AND
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Telephone connection.
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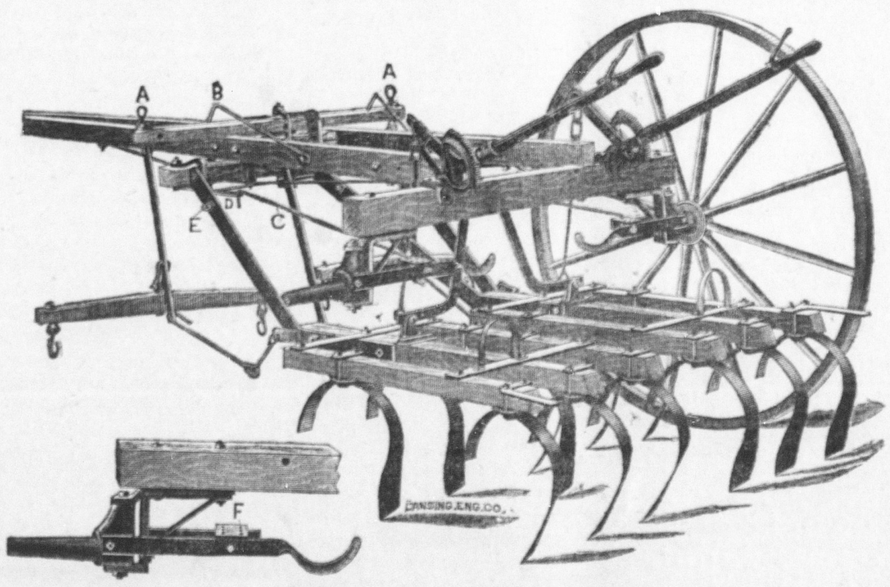
Clothes REPAIRED, CLEANSED AND PRESSED.—I have concluded to take up my old trade and am now prepared to do Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing of Clothes at my residence, No. 231 East Lamb street. I solicit a share of patronage and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Work gathered and delivered promptly and charges as low as can possibly be made. A postal card dropped in the mail will receive attention at once.
23 48 tf WILLIAM MCCLELLAN.

Bright Agents Wanted Quick to Sell
CRAWFORD'S BLAINE.
—LIFE OF—
Written by Mr. Blaine's most intimate literary friend
THE OFFICIAL EDITION.
The only work endorsed by Vice Pres. Morton Att'y Gen. Miller, Private Sec. Halford, Sec. Foster, and a host of other of Mr. Blaine's Colleagues, Cabinet Officers, Senators, etc., hence will outsell any and all others five to one. Demand is simply immense. Send 35c. for outfit and save time. Don't waste time on cheap-John catchpenny books. Get the official work and best terms by writing quickly to HUBBARD PUB. CO.,
6 4t 406 Race St., Philada. Pa.,

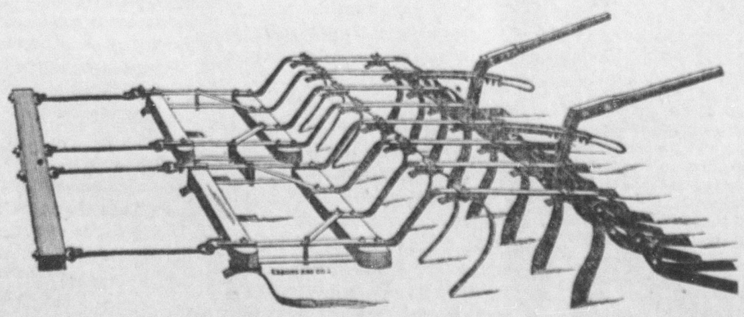
THE 'WHIPPLE" INVIGORATOR.



The above is a cut of the Invigorator, a Wheel Spring Tooth Cultivator, which exterminates the weeds, pulverizes the soil and invigorates the Corn. For sale by

McCALMONT & CO.

THE WEED EXTERMINATOR.



Is THE BEST Spring Tooth Harrow on earth. It cultivates the soil more thoroughly than any other harrow, and exterminates the weeds. It is two harrows in one, for one team and one price. For Sale by

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

THE BASQUE AND HOW IT SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED.

Wrappers and Princess Dresses—At Present Waists Are Much More Trimmed Than Skirts—Some Hints About Tailor Made Gowns.

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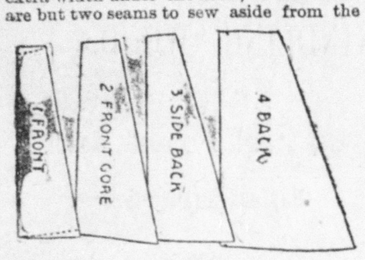
NUMBER III.

The cutting of a basque is the real foundation of all waists, for if one wants simply a full gathered waist, the fronts cut off at the waist line, with the darts gathered instead of taken in, makes it just right. The back should all be in one piece, and may be drafted by laying the back portions of the pattern together and making the outline as though it was not cut through. The front gore pieces should be allowed for by extra width under the arms, so that there are but two seams to sew aside from the



MODEL SKIRT.

shoulders. Loose wrappers have the waist cut in the same way, with the skirt cut on, but in measuring for a loose wrapper an allowance of six inches longer than it apparently requires should be made at the bottom, and this afterward can be pinned up to come just right, as skirts of wrappers somehow "take up" unexpectedly. The side seams must be gored, and a fan of one breadth of the material should be set in with the back seam.

Princess dresses are simply basques with skirts, and by drafting the basque, following the indication of the lines, always allowing any slant to fall backward, a perfect fitting princess will be the result. In a princess the skirt should be long also, and only hemmed or trimmed when the whole is sewn, so that it may not take up and be too short. Riding basques are made on the same lines, with the sole difference of rigid plainness in trimming, and postilion backs, which are formed by allowing the back forms to extend longer and the fronts cut shorter than ordinary basques. The little postilions at the back are faced all the way up with the material, and two silk buttons are put at the waist line like those on men's coats. Jackets are cut on the same general lines as the basque, only half an inch larger on every seam, and as much longer as is desired. Pockets can be added or not, and any preferred style of trimming put on. One dart only—the back one—is ever added to jackets. Bone is necessary if one prefers it straight. Blazers are cut in the same general style, but without darts and rather narrower across the chest. The length and width depend upon individual taste. Plain leg o' mutton sleeves. Rows of stitching form the most suitable finish to both blazers and jackets. Blouses are cut just like the plain gathered waist, but from the under arm sleeve line they should measure twelve inches and have a plain hem, through which is drawn a tape or elastic to gather them so that they can fall over, meeting the skirt.

In finishing off a riding habit basque it is customary to have the lining of stout linen, with the seams pressed flat and boned as usual, but it is not necessary to finish the seams off so neatly, as a lining of quilted satin is sewn in and neatly felled over all the seams.

Tailor made gowns depend for their beauty upon the exactness of every line and every stitch. Every seam must be pressed flat before another is sewn, and then when the whole is finished a final pressing should be given it. Not a wrinkle should form upon the waist. Wherever the seams finish like in a postilion basque, an arrowhead of silk is worked, as also at the corners of pockets. Skirts for tailor gowns are just now cut sheath fashion, with all the fullness in a fan plaiting at the back and with several rows of stitching around the hem of the skirt. They are frequently made without lining, particularly when of serge or cloth, and faced at the bottom. The facing is made of wigan, overlaid with linen, and this again covered with alpaca, all stitched together and faced on like any facing, leaving the edge of the dress next the ground. A narrow braid is put on flat under this, but it does not show from the outside. But with the return of cooler weather linings or foundations will be used, and they can be cut and sewn up with the skirt seams, or separate, as before, in which case the facings and braid go on the lining, and the skirt is hemmed. If stitching is to take a prominent part, a doubled piece of flannel should be laid under the place, and where the goods are stitched the seams show very prettily.

No person can do good work without tools, and the home dressmaker ought to have one of those little frames to hang skirts on for the purpose of draping them.

The foundation skirt is thrown over it, and the dressmaker wants to fashion a "wrinkled front." This, simple as it appears, is really the hardest thing to do. The only way to get it right is to take the piece of goods and bring one end up from the floor, where the rest lies, and pin it with the fold to the center of the front at the waist. Then bring the two selvage edges up to the hip waist line and let the wrinkles fall naturally, sticking pins in to hold them until ready to sew them. About three deep plaits on each hip will form, falling forward. The bottom then can be tacked along a basting following the line of the skirt. The top should then be trimmed away, all the while keeping the pins in the plaits, and then these should be basted and finally sewn down neatly with buttonhole looping. The bottom can then be cut around and finally hemmed or faced, as preferred, and the back draperies or breadths sewn on, but don't let those plaits come undone or you will never get them back in the same place.

The waist varies from twenty-two to thirty-two inches, and the top should therefore be graded so that all the six pieces will make the required number of inches, allowing the back breadth only two inches, as it should always be brought into that compass by plaits or gathers.

If the wearer is a very stout woman or has a high stomach, the top of the front breadth should be hollowed out one inch to one and a half to throw the fullness forward, and the bottom should be as much longer in the center. If a slender figure, it can be left straight. If for a sheath skirt, **the seams at the top must be fitted to the figure, but skirts on this plan have had their best day, and draperies are coming in.**

OLIVE HARPER.

Street Costumes.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, April 3, 1893.

Democratic Senators are figuratively moving Heaven and earth to prevent the investigation of the charge of criminal embezzlement made against Senator Roach, of North Dakota directed by Sen. Hoar's resolution. They first tried a bluff by stating that other Senators were in the same boat with Roach, and intimating that Power, of Montana, was one of them. That didn't work, not even a little bit, for Senator Power promptly denounced it as false and demanded the most searching investigation, two things which Roach has not done. The democratic Senators have good reason to fear anything that promises to expose the true inwardness of the election of Roach to the Senate, which was brought about by special and explicit directions from Senator Gorman, who was chairman of the democratic Senatorial "steering" committee. There is good reason for the belief that the actual facts in the deal by which Roach became Senator would, if made public, cause a national scandal with more or less disgraceful ramifications in a number of states. The democratic Senators are now making personal appeals to the most easy-going republican Senators, to let the whole matter drop, because whatever the result of the investigation so far as Roach is concerned it will bring a scandal upon the good name of the Senate that will cling to it at home and abroad for many years. I have no authority to speak for republican Senators but I violate no confidence in stating that a number of them have made up their minds that something has got to be done, and if Roach doesn't resign before the Senate gets through with the cases of appointed Senators, now under consideration, they propose to have some action taken upon Senator Hoar's resolution, or to let the country know why. It has just been learned that the new program of the democratic Senators is to force an immediate adjournment of the Senate as soon as the cases of the appointed Senators are disposed of. They are perfectly willing to postpone the election of the Senate officers until the meeting of the extra session, which Mr. Cleveland has decided to call in September. The excuse given is that it will be impossible to keep a quorum of the Senators here after these cases are voted upon. It has been suggested that if the Senate fails to act Mr. Roach may be arrested and tried in the criminal court for embezzling the funds of the bank of which he was cashier, but such a proceeding is not probable.

The break between Mr. Cleveland and ex-Speaker Crisp, which last week looked as though it would result in bringing forward a new candidate for the Speakership of the House, in opposition to Crisp, and backed by all the influence of the administration, has been, it is now understood, patched up by the administration of an extra heavy dose of humble pie to Crisp. It was not, however, forced upon him, but he went to the White House and asked for it. Under this agreement, which is much more humbling to Mr. Crisp than the one made in New York just before the meeting of the last session of Congress, the Georgian is to be elected Speaker of the House again and to draw the salary and perform the routine duties of the position, but the real authority is to be exercised by Mr. Cleveland, who has already determined that Mr. Springer, chairman of the Ways and Means committee, and Mr. Holman, chairman of the Appropriation committee, shall not again be placed at the heads of those committees.

The reason why Mr. Cleveland has not appointed a commissioner of Pensions has leaked out. He has so far failed to find a man who comes up to all his requirements and is at the same time willing to pledge himself to do certain things which are to be required of the new commissioner. It has been, so those in his confidence say, definitely decided by Mr. Cleveland that the commissioner must be an Eastern man who does not belong to the G. A. R., and that he shall be willing to inaugurate a system of handling applications that wilt place as many restrictions and as much humiliation upon the applicants for pension as can possibly be done by stretching existing laws to the limit, in the wrong direction, to say nothing to treating pensioners already on the rolls as frauds who have no right to be there.

Democrats are making a mare's nest out of the pretended new discovery that ex-Secretary of State Foster, who is in charge of the interest of the United States before the Behring Sea Arbitration tribunal, made a liberal allowance for expenses to the employees of the government who were ordered to Paris in connection with the arbitration proceedings. This is poppy-cock, pure and simple. Would any business establishment send its employees to a foreign country without making them an allowance in addition to their salaries, to pay their expenses? And is the wealthy government of the United States to treat its employees with less liberality than private firms? Common sense can have but one answer to these questions.

A SUCCESSFUL RAILROAD.

The New York Press gives the following interesting information about our wealthiest railway company:

"It is almost forty-seven years ago since the Pennsylvania railroad was chartered and a little less than that since work was begun upon what is to-day the greatest railroad in the world.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company stands to-day as the greatest of corporations in the amount of capital invested, and its daily receipts and disbursements are also larger than those of any other company in the world. The distance between Philadelphia and Pittsburg is only 444 miles, but the earnings of the main line and branches upon that system east of the Ohio were last year $49,740,186, and after paying all rentals and interest upon guaranteed lines, there was left a balance available for dividends to the stockholders of $10,505,910. With the conservatism that has always characterized a management in which there has never been a change saye by the death of officials, there was paid out of net earnings last year $89,179 for the purchase of securities, $324,780 for sinking funds, and $1,263,136 for straightening tracks and grades. After these liberal charges to a general renewal and sinking fund account a 6 per cent. dividend was paid and a surplus left of $1,222,357, which would have suffered to give a further dividend of 1 per cent. more if the directors had thought it advisable. This amount was increased by $2,127,026 by profits on securities sold, returns on doubtful accounts and the dividend from the Pennsylvania company operating its Western lines.

There are two other points in this important report which can hardly be dwelt upon with too much force. The company has striven to protect its 50,000 employees as well as its stockholders. There was paid out of the employee's relief fund during the year $615,271, or more than $50,000 a month, and the average amt. given on death benefits was $581. The employees' saving fund has already reached more than a million dollars and is securely invested in four per cent. bonds.

—Congressman Stone, of Warren county, was in Harrisburg lately to feel the pulse of the members of the Legislature on the Gubernatorial question. He is a candidate in earnest.

—B. J. Haywood, of Mercer county, has decided to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Most of the schools in the county closed for Easter.

Moody, the Evangelist, is going to conduct revival meetings at Chicago during the World's Fair.

The People's Party of Pennsylvania will hold their State Convention at Williamsport on Wednesday, June 14th.

George Rodgers, of Bellefonte, has received a patent for a steam and hot air car heater for which he has been offered $75,000.

President McKnight, of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, will sail April 8th for Italy for the benefit of his health.

The special postoffice for use at the Chicago Fair grounds will cost $40,000 for clerk hire, and an additional $23,000 has been appropriated for transportation of mails and incidental expenses.

Rev. A. W. Spooner, pastor of the second Presbyterian church, Altoona, who was tendered a call from the First Presbyterian church of Camden, N. J., has accepted the call.

George Corbin, passenger conductor on the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad, will, it is said, be a candidate for deputy internal revenue collector, to succeed John C. Chamberlain, of Everett.

Rev. and Mrs. George Leidy took their departure for Sunbury on Tuesday, where Mr. Leidy was stationed by conference. During his two years' stay in Huntingdon Mr. Leidy won a host of dear friends who regret his departure. He is an earnest, practical minister, and is a power for good. He has our best wishes in his new home.—Huntingdon *Globe*.

W. T. Eichelberger, a conductor on the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, was killed near Beaver station one day last week by striking his head against the wall of a cut. He was aged 31 years and lived near Hopewell.—Huntingdon Ex.

Col. John J. Lawrence, at one time Superintendent of the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad, died at his home in Allegheny City on Monday of last week aged about 58 years. He leaves a wife and five children. The funeral took place in Harrisburg.

B. F. Meckling, of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, recently sold his farm, surface and mineral right, to the Berwind White Coal Mining Company for $14,000. There are about 109 acres in the farm, which is said to be underlaid with a vein of superior coal. In 1868 Mr. Meckling bought the same farm for $1,300.

About 200 tons of 100-pound rails will shortly be laid at some point on the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad It will be put down as an experiment, and the result of its ability to withstand the constant hammering of the heavy trains will be watched with interest. It was manufactured by the Maryland Steel works and is extraordinary heavy. It is doubtful if there is any 100-pound rail in use in this country although there is some used on English roads. The standard of the Pennsylvania is 85 pound.

—Our new Minister to Denmark, J. Ewing Risley, of Indiana, is a daisy. During the war for the Union he was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and, an officer in the Sons of Liberty, both organizations gotten up to harass the Union cause at home and help the rebels in the South. At one of the darkest periods in the history of the war Risley was commissioned to go to New York and buy arms with which it was proposed to resist the draft. He took the money for that purpose from the Knights of the Golden Circle, went to New York, and there settled down as a claim agent. To this day the money has never been heard of, and Risley is held in contempt by the Democracy of Indiana. If he is a fair sample of the diplomats who are to represent this country under the Cleveland administration, the sooner the country knows the worst the better it will be for the people.

THE Philadelphia *Record* asserts that, as a preliminary step to attacking the McKinley tariff, new sources of revenue, which will yield about $100,000,000 to the treasury, must be opened, and insists that this amount can only be raised by going "at once to those sources of fiscal revenue that belong to a tariff for revenue only." These sources are thus pointed out:

First in the list is sugar, which at a duty of 1½ cents a pound only would yield a revenue of $60,000,000 on the basis of last year's importations. Next comes coffee, which at a duty of 3 cents a pound would yield $18,580,000 more. Tea would produce $4,500,000 revenue from a low duty of 5 cents a pound.

Here are democratic taxes for the contemplation of the workingman who was caught in the Cleveland net last November by the bait of "cheaper necessaries of life." They mean a tax not alone for his breakfast table, but for his dinner table and his tea table in the bargain. These will be tariff burdens concerning which he can entertain no doubt. When the republican congress removed the duty from sugar that article dropped in price just the amount of the duty. When it is reimposed the price of sugar will go up immediately, as will also tea and coffee when they are taxed, because this kind of tariff is a revenue tariff, and, unlike a protective tariff, is always added to the price.

Both houses of the Kansas legislature have voted in favor of an amendment giving full suffrage to women. The majorities in both houses were very large; in the house of representatives the vote was ninety-four to seventeen, in the senate thirty-five to five.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

Brother come out and let me be inside. Will my face and hands be red, too? Of course they will sister, because Papa painted the window with

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10c.—A BOTTLE—10c.
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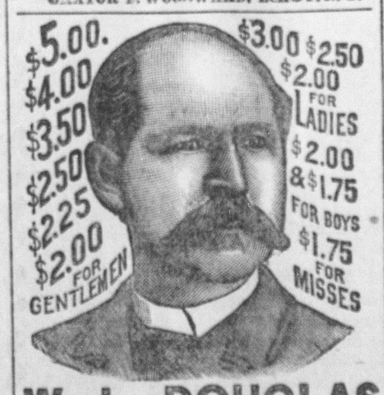

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He at once informed her that he could **save her life,** but that it was impossible to save the hand—it must be amputated.

She received this terrible intelligence quietly, declined to take ether, stipulating merely to hold her husband's hand during the operation, and underwent the painful process without moving a muscle or uttering a groan.

Dr. Kennedy then gave **Favorite Remedy,** which drove the poisonous disease out of her system, cleansed the blood, and prevented the return of the **disease,** and she now lives and rejoices in her great deliverance.

Had **Dr. Kennedy** been called at any previous stage of the disease he would have at once **prescribed Favorite Remedy** and **Mrs. Myers** would not have had to undergo this terrible ordeal, as it would have **saved her hand.**

Are you reader, troubled with **Erysipelas** or any **eruption** of the **skin,** it may be **Erysipelas** in its incipient stage—**don't trifle with it a moment,** but use **Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, it will cure you, for it is**

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NEW YORK TO LOSE SOUTHERN TRADE.

A correspondent writes us:

When the Tariff is reduced to a revenue basis to meet the wishes of the importers of the country, it may prove disappointing to those engaged in that branch of business in New York city, for, there can be but little doubt that very serious consequences will grow up out of the new conditions to result from the coming change in our Tariff policy.

The South-Atlantic ports are now doing nearly all of their foreign business through New York, because the volume of the separate imports of each is insufficient to support direct lines to Europe. In the aggregate this business is of great value, concentrated as it now is at one port, and contributes largely to the sixty-three per cent. for the entire import trade of the United States done through New York city.

When the Tariff is removed or reduced this business, combined with the volume which is now drawn along with it as domestic trade from the East, will be quite sufficient, when purchased abroad, to maintain the desired direct lines, and New York will not only lose her Southern import business, but also a considerable percentage of our own domestic trade with the South, which, under Free-Trade conditions, will naturally come along with the imports from Europe to aid in supporting the necessary marine service.

The Southern people are now moving, in anticipation of a new Tariff policy, in the matter of direct trade. It seems that they prefer to deal with Europe rather than with their domestic connections in the Northern States. Here is a fair sample of the feeling of our friends in the South. It is taken from *The State*, a prominent Democratic organ published at Columbia, S. C.:

"Port Royal is to be congratulated upon the early prospect of direct trade with Europe. Such a line as is now determined upon cannot be but beneficial to the whole section; and its initiation will compell other cities to secure other lines; the ultimate result being that the South will hereafter be freed from much of its commercial dependence upon the North."

Unfortunately for New York, her vote aided last November in making this state of affairs possible. As for the South, she will not benefit herself by the change; she will succeed only in transferring her commercial dependence from the North to Europe, and in checking the growth of her manufacturing interest—that interest in which her whole future prosperity is involved.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—The New York *Times* has been sold for $950,000. The Republican is for sale at half that figure, spot cash.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

Ripans Tabules: see advertisement.

JAPAN MAY GET HAWAII.

If the United States Does Not Annex There may Still Be a Taker—The Latest News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The United States steamer Alliance arrived from Samoa, via Honolulu, this morning. The Alliance made the trip from Honolulu in eleven days.

It is believed that Japan has designs upon the islands owing to the employment of a large number of her subjects on the sugar plantations. The captain of the Japanese cruiser Naniwa has called upon the Provisional Government and said that if the United States abandoned its protectorate he would consider that no Government existed in the islands and would raise their flag.

P. R. Jones, the Minister of Finance of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, has resigned. T. R. Porter has been appointed to succeed him. A movement is on foot for political organization among the friends of annexation. The provisional Government is strengthening its lines in order to maintain the situation until such time as the United States shall complete measures for taking the islands. The sentiment in favor of annexation has been gaining ground.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani remains secluded and refuses to see anyone with the exception of certain persons who stand nearest to her. To those whom she does consent to give audience she declines to talk over the revolution further than to say that her entire interests are in the hands of Paul Newman.

The news of the visit of Princess Kiaulani to America provoked only amusement at Honolulu. A story is current that the Princess is engaged to marry the son of Davies, her guardian.

Meetings of the Civil Rights or "Black Flag, League, as it is popularly termed, and of the Patriotic League and of the Native Sons of Hawaii are being reinforced by meetings of those dissatisfied with the course pursued by the Provisional Government in making its appointment. Almost all of these meetings have been held in secret.

In conversation with men of unimpeachable integrity Friday last, British Minister Wodehouse said:—

"The flag of the United States will have to come down and the Boston's troops be removed," adding that a commissioner would be sent here from the United States to investigate the situation. Certain other remarks of the British Minister have given offense to the Americans here who believe he is acting without instructions or rather beyond such as he may have received.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Susana McKley, et. al. to John Weaver. Deed dated Nov. 16. 1891. Lot of ground in Taylor township. Consideration $125.00.

School District of Spring township to Bellefonte Central R. R. Co. Deed dated March 18, 1893. Lot of ground in Spring township. Consideration $239.29.

P. W. Sheaffer to John M Herr. Deed dated Aug. 21, 1893. Tract of land in Liberty township, 11 acres and 74 perches. Consideration $228.00.

J. M. Garbrick, exc., to James P. Neff. Deed dated March '24, 1893. Tract of land in Walker township. Containing 50 acres. Consideration $950.00

M. L. Rishel adm. etc., to Wm S. Hettinger. Deed dated March 25, 1893. Tract of land in Potter township. Containing 100 acres, 10 perches. Consideration $980.00.

John Dashem, et. al. to William S. Hettinger. Deed dated March 25. 1893, for a certain interest in tract of land in Potter township. Consideration $303.33.

H. H Harshberger, guar., to Wm. S Hettinger. Deed dated March 25, 1893 for interestin above tract of land. Consideration $116.66⅔.

Lucy Twitmire, et. al. to David Shearer. Deed dated March 24, 1893, lot of ground in Walker township. Consideration $850.00

Philipsburg Coal & Land Co. to School Directors of Rush township. Deed dated Sept. 15, 1892. Lot of ground in Rush Consideration $100.00.

W. F. Reynolds to Emanuel B. Roan. Deed dated March 25, 1893 for 109 acres, 124 perches in Benner township. Consideration $2,500.00.

S. M. Buck, et. ux. to William Grauer for tract of land in Spring township. Consideration $2,500.00. Deed dated March 25, 1893.

Lewis E Reber, et. al. to Thos. Allen. Deed dated September 19. 1892. Lot of ground in College township. Consideration $140.00.

C. M. Bower, et. al. to Andrew Keller. Deed dated January 20, 1889. Lot of ground in Potter township. Consideration $350.00.

Levi Stump to James P. Spangler. Deed dated March 10, 1893. 90 acres and 10 perches in Potter township. Consideration $3,250.00.

Celiva Morgan to John E. Hawkins. Deed dated February 28, 1893. Lot of ground in Philipsburg. Consideration $2,000.00.

Abel Reese, et. ux. to Peter Kelley. Deed dated January 2, 1889. Lot of ground in Worth township. Consideration $50.00.

Levi. Reese, adm. to Dennis Reese and an assignment to Peter Kelley. Deed dated September 10, 1892. Tract of land in Worth township. 23¾ acres. Consideration. $149.60.

—It is said that President Cleveland has the most striking turn-out in Washington. This applies to his horses and carriages. Democracy all over the country is now interested in another kind of "turn-out," which Mr. Cleveland is not using entirely to their satisfaction.

TRIAL LIST.

For First Week April Term—Commencing Monday April 24.

Walter A. Wood vs J. H. Rishel.
Sames Higgins vs Meek and Nagle.
E. E. Pressler vs Oscar Duck, estate.
Harry Vanpool vs D. W, Holt.
Dr. J. G. Hartswick vs L. T. Munson, Adm's.
S. R. Bible, vs Elmira J. Decker.
J. G. Fehl vs W. T. Meyer.
James Higgins vs Meek and Nagle.
J. O. M'Cormick vs W. K. Alexander.
H. F. Bitner vs Robt. O'Boyle, Adm's
Elizabeth Lingle vs W. B. Mingle, Adm's.

TRIAL LIST—SECOND WEEK.

John Liggett vs J P Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
James S. DeLong vs J. P. Findley, et al.
D. W. Herring vs A. M. Hoover, et. al.
James and Lot Kimport vs M. G. Brown.
Lot Kimport vs M. G. Brown.
Mary Fravel vs Sarah Crissman, Exrs.
Commonwealth vs Patrick Dooley.
H. White & Co, vs Julia D. Kitz.
Jacob Garbrick vs David Harter.
W. E. Church vs Julia D. Kitz, Exrs.
W. I. Fleming vs Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Beaver, Gephart & Dale vs Mary E. Pile, et. al.
Catharine Reagan vs Beech Creek R. R. Co. et. al.
Bellefonte Borough vs Samuel H. Deihl.
Foster Fannon vs D. R. Thomas.
Danville Hospital vs Overseer of Poor, Bellefonte.
Samuel Marsh vs Hoover, Hughes & Co.
Alfred Jones vs Penna State College.
Mary V. Hale, et. al. vs Bellefonte Central R. R. Co.
Orvis, Bower vs J. C. Motz.
W. F. Rockey vs I. L. M'Larren.
Philip Collins vs Bellefonte Central R. R. Co.
Conrad Immel vs Beecher & Sober.
Sarah M. Richards vs Mattern Bros.
Geo. R. Boak vs J. H. and C. H. Bates.
Benjamin Nearhood vs Jonathan Auman.
Elizabeth D. Kunes vs Jno. B. Shaw, et. al.

THE CONSUMER DOES NOT PAY THE DUTY.

The President campaign being ended, the truth temporarily obscured by the smoke thereof, reappears and reasserts itself. No statement of the Free-Trade press was more frequent than that derived from English and French theorists who wrote half a century ago, which affirmed Tariff duty to be a "tax paid by the consumer." The *Dry Goods Economist* was more largely dependent on the New York importers of foreign goods than it now is. It now has learned by experience that truth which *The Inter-Ocean* and other Protectionist papers strove to teach it by precept—that Protection creates industries, stimulates production, and makes manufactured material to be plentiful. The eror of Bastiat was exemplified in the assertion that Protection creates scarcity of goods, upon which ridiculous assumption he constructed a very plausible argument for Free-Trade.

After something like two years' experience of the McKinley bill, the *Dry Goods Economist* is forced to admit that:

"The change in the Tariff on yarns of a value greater than $1 per pound from a specific to an advalorem duty has, by increasing the duty on higher grades, encouraged the production of fine yarns by American spinners, and we now are producing goods that formerly were entirely imported."

This is in confirmation of the Republican assertion that the McKinley bill would increase the volume of American manufactures, and in refutation of the Democratic assertion that "the new Tariff has added nothing to the trade, commerce or prosperity of the country."

Do these American manufactures, stimulated by the McKinley bill, sell at a higher price than foreign goods of like quality? We will let the *Dry Goods Economist* answer:

"The entire problem of the Tariff on cotton fabrics is one that does not largely interest the consumer. As we have already stated, *our mills manufacture the lower and medium grades of all classes of cotton cloths just as cheaply as they can be produced by those of Europe, and also many of the finest qualities, such as: cambric muslins and other plain cloths.*"

So that the consumer does not pay the Tariff duty on goods of this class.

The campaign being brought to a close, the eternal verities again assert themselves —*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—Mr. George Heffner, of Berks county, this State, wants a foreign consulship. He bases his claim for a European berth on the fact that in seven months he has traveled 11,000 miles abroad. Mr. Heffner will no doubt be supplied with walking papers.

—In the first eleven weeks of the session of the Pennsylvania legislature only three bills had reached the Governor.

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR THE APRIL TERM OF COURT.

GRAND JURORS.

John Meese, merchant	Bellefonte
Emil Joseph, merchant	Bellefonte
N G Pletcher, carpenter	Howard twp
Jonn S Walker, clerk	Bellefonte
Michael Hess, farmer	Haines
W H Corman, gent	Miles
Robert Treaster, foreman	Howard
Samuel Musser, farmer	Gregg
Curtis Fox, farmer	Curtin
J M Arney, farmer	Potter
B F Miller, farmer	Miles
Elmer Reed, plasterer	Ferguson
Joseph Bechtol, farmer	Liberty
Joseph Mingle, laborer	College
E E Erhard, carpenter	Unionville
John Mallory, blacksmith	Miles
Jeremiah Ertle, laborer	Gregg
Samuel Everett, carpenter	Penn
B F Brown, farmer	Haines
Francis McBath, farmer	Patton
Thomas A Meyer, farmer	Haines
John Noll, mason	Bellefonte
H C Robison, salesman	Walker
John Barger, laborer	Boggs

TRAVERSE JURORS—1st week.

J L Rote, huckster	Spring
W P Parson, farmer	Huston
J Dorsey Green, gent	Patton
Henry Daughenbach, laborer,	Howard
J C Miller, accountant	Bellefonte
J L Zerby, mason	Potter
David J Gates, farmer	Halfmoon
C S Fortney, farmer	Potter
David Thomas, farmer	Patton
E A Meyer, miller	Harris
James Musser, carpenter	Haines
R U Bitner, teacher	Gregg
W F Rockey, huckster	Potter
Stephen Waugh, laborer	Rush
Owen Hancock, clerk	Philipsburg
Irvin Robison, farmer	Curtin
Irvin Spangler, laborer	Liberty
George Taylor, gent	Boggs
Harry Searson, agent	Harris
John R Herd, clerk	Philipsburg
Thomos Sanders, laborer	Howard twp
J W Oyler, farmer	Curtin
William Cronoble, laborer	Walker
George Yearick, teacher	Miles
John Rossman, laborer	Boggs
Frank Beck, machinist	Philipsburg
J H Meyers, farmer	Harris
George Markle, laborer	Benner
Conrad Miller, mason	Spring
A V Jackson, laborer	Bellefonte
Henry Summers, laborer	Haines
Jackson Watson, laborer	Snow Shoe
John Butler, laborer	Howard twp
P S Richards, laborer	Taylor
D F Runkle, agent	Gregg
Frank Hunter, laborer	Spring
J I Condo, blacksmith	Gregg
Wm. Irvin, farmer	Marion
Wm. Crawford, laborer	Ferguson
George Veihderfer, farmer	Burnside
Michael Stover, laborer	Rush
John Snavely, farmer	Potter
Wm. Stover, farmer	Penn
Joseph Smith, wagonmaker	Gregg
B C Achenbach, baker	Bellefonte
John Gingery, farmer	Huston
Emanuel Garbrick, farmer	Walker
John Beamer, miner	Philipsburg

TRAVERSE JURORS—2nk week.

Al. Walters, cashier	Millheim
G R Spigelmeyer, merchant	Bellefonte
Elmer Barr, laborer	Ferguson
Perry Confer, farmer	Haines
Pierce Vonana, engineer	Penn
George F Shook, farmer	Gregg
Geo. Clark, farmer	Halfmoon
J C Condo, blacksmith	Gregg
George Uzzle, farmer	Snow Shoe
Michael Connelly, formean	Spring
Henry Frederics, farmer	Harris
Harry Brown, laborer	Show Shoe
Wm. Hasel, carpenter	Miles
Wm. Kerrin, farmer	Snow Shoe
C J Finkle, farmer	Gregg
W C Wantz, farmer	Haines
Ed. Longwell, butcher	Benner
Jacob Ray, blacksmith	College
Samuel Kreamer, farmer	Haines
Eph. Glenn, farmer	Patton
John Gruber, barber	Philipsburg
James McDermott, mason	Bellefonte
Henry Elder, farmer	Ferguson
C G Bilger, laborer	Rush
W M Melick, druggist	Philipsburg
Berton Henderson, farmer	Benner
S Y Lucas, laborer	Spring
O S Woomer, laborer	Rush
Wm. Platt, miner	Philipsburg
S P McDonald, foreman	Unionville
Isaac Pressler, miller	Marion
Alfred Swarm, plasterer	Miles
Robert Burley, wagonmaker	Boggs
Patrick Parker, laborer	Rush
Clayton Brumgart, farmer	Miles
J S Reish, farmer	Potter

THE CONFERENCE CHANGES.

There were 95 changes in the 217 appointments of ministers at the recent Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal Conference at Bellefonte, which is nearly twice as many as in former years. The changes in Altoona district were the most numerous, there being 28 ministers who were transferred from previous changes; 22 in the Williamsport district, 17 in the Danville district, 17 in the Juniata district, and 11 in the Harrisburg district.

The remarkable number of changes is accounted for in the fact that two of the most important stations Williamsport and Altoona, were vacant, and this led to the aspiration among the clergy to go up a little higher.

Estimating the cost of moving, at $30 which is considered low, it would require $2750 to make the 95 changes, without taking into consideration the losses sustained in wear, tear and breakage of furniture; but then this may be made up in the gratification of the new appointment.

GOVERNOR CURTIN TO PRESIDE.

The Prohibitionists are planning a great demonstration to take place at Harrisburg on the 4th of April in order to boom the local option bill which is pending before the Legislature. It has been publicly announced that this display of force, which will be made in the hall of the House, will be presided over by no less a person than Andrew G. Curtin, the famous war Governor of Pennsylvania. The announcement that Andy Curtin has become a Prohibitionist has given his old cronies and his legion of friends a genuine shock. The old Governor has always been noted for his conviviality, or, rather, for his partiality for a social glass when in the proper company, and now the news that he has gone over to the Prohibitionists must be considered of the highest importance, since they will find in him an able and influential ally.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

S.S.S. CURES MALARIAL POISON

Nature should be assisted to throw off impurities of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so promptly, or so safely as Swift's Specific.

LIFE HAD NO CHARMS.

For three years I was troubled with malarial poison, which caused my appetite to fail, and I was greatly reduced in flesh, and life lost all its charms. I tried mercurial and potash remedies, but to no effect. I could get no relief. I then decided to try S.S.S. A few bottles of this wonderful medicine made a complete and permanent cure, and I now enjoy better health than ever.

J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH

PRICE 50 CTS.

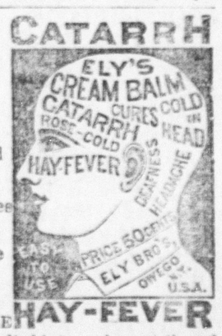
IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.

may 27-1y

ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflamation, Heals the Sores Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

TRY THE CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggist; by mail, registered, 60 cts.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

WANTED.—Salesman; salary and expenses from start; steady work; good chance for advancement. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

COMPLEXION PRESERVED

DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM

Removes all **Freckles, Pimples, Liver moles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan,** and restores the skin to its original freshness, thereby producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. For sale at druggists or mailed for 50c. Send for circular.

G. C. BITNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.

BOOTS & SHOES.

JOHN M. COBLE,

LEMONT, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNA

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order, at two dollars less a pair than than the same can be purchased in Bellefonte or any other large town.

First class work and material. Nothing cheap but the price. Satisfaction guaranteed in fit and style.

All I ask is one trial, I know that after that I shall have your trade.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS AS ABOVE

V23 N27 tf

Bellefonte Republican,

To Correspondents.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—Business is looking up in Bellefonte, and an era of prosperity seems to be dawning.

—Last Friday, being a legal holliday (Good Friday) the banks of Bellefonte were all closed.

—An Easter festival was held in the Mathodist church at Roland on Saturday evening, April 1st.

—A large party of young people met at the hospitable home of John Zimmerman, of Roland, last Friday evening.

—The lady friends visiting with Miss Myra Holliday are receiving calls from the best young men of the town.

—Ed Cooke has moved his store from Bishop to Allegheny street, in the store room lately vacated by Mrs. Gilmore.

Ellis Snyder, formerly of Bellefonte but now located at Dunkirk, Ind., has been honored by an election to the city council.

—The reorganized Bellefonte Band is to give a public exhibition of its musical ability on our streets some day this week.

—Robert Frazier, President of the Bellefonte Central railroad, was in town this week looking after the interest of that company.

—A teacher's institute will commence at Zion on the 16th inst., to be conducted by Prof. Thomas H. Limback, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall college.

—The Methodists held a sociable at their parsonage on Linn Street, Bellefonte, last Thursday evening. There were large crowds of guests and the receipts were forty dollars

Henry G. Royer of Miles Township, has moved with his family to Bellewood, Blair Co., Pa.. where he will take charge of a temperance Hotel. We wish him abundant success.

—James Hamilton, the oldest man in Bellefonte, was 89 years old last Monday. He is seemingly smart and as well as ever and as likely to live several years yet as would be a man of fifty.

—Dr. R. L. Dartt is getting ready to move into his large house next to the Episcopal church on Allegheny street. The Dr. vacated this property several years ago to rent it to Mr. Wheelan.

—John Fogleman, a farmer of Patton township, died at his residence near Fillmore last Thursday. He was 68 years old. Rev. S. Aurand, of the Milesburg Evangelical church, conducted the funeral services.

—Harry Miller, who has been driver of the delivery wagon for James Harris & Co., Bellefonte, has thrown up that situation to accept a position at Harrisburg. Mr. Ed. Foster takas Mr. Miller's place with Harris & Co.

—It is reported that David Ballet, an employee at the Penna. R. R. depot in this place, ate 50 eggs on Easter Sunday. This will do for a story but we do not believe that he performed that feat or that he ever said he did.

—The Woman's Relief Corps of the G. A. R., of Milesburg, held an Easter festival in the store room formerly occupied by E. Hugg on Saturday evening, April 1st; the proceeds were devoted to the objects of the association.

—Considerable fuss has been made over the fact that David Bartlet ate fifty eggs on Easter. That is nothing to what C. D. Krider ate. He got on the outside of almost as many eggs as Davy did and then ate the old hen to finish up on.

—Last Friday, March 31, the committee on permanent certificates held an examination in the school house on Allegheny St. There were three applicants, all of whom passed and were recommended for permanent certificates. They were W. B. Haines, R. D. Foreman, J. B. Fortney.

—Mr. James Barnhart, who is employed by the 1st National Bank of Bellefonte, is building a new house on Thomas Street and rumor says he is soon to settle down to Married life with Miss Ollie Campbell, of Punxsutaweny, Pa. as a life companion. The Bell brothers are doing the stonework on the new house.

—Clement Dale, Esq., has been engaged to deliver the address on Memorial Day at Unionville. He spoke at the same place last year in the afternoon and evening, and the fact that the committee have been unanimous in inviting him to return this year, is quite a compliment to a rising and eloquent orator.

—An exchange truthfully says: A newspaper is a great benefit to a town and does more good for the community in which it is published, free of charge, than any other ten institutions could or would do. Yet there are officer who will try to avoid small jobs of public printing that wouldn't add one whole cent to any taxable citizen's tax.

—Last Monday morning a man by the name of Henry Siler was brought from Philipsburg and lodged in the Bellefonte jail. He is charged with having deserted his family in August, 1892. His family lives near Peale. Captain Harry Simler, the officer who had him in charge, arrested him at Austin. The prisoner is about thirty years old.

BELLEFONTE COUNCIL.

Bellefonte Council met in regular session last Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock. There was a full attendance and the meeting was an important one and lasted until 10 o'clock.

Chief Burgess J. C. Meyer was present and proposed that the council should enlarge his powers so that he might become a factor in effecting the proper execution of borough laws. He said that upon examination he found that his authority amounted to practically nothing, he was an officer of the law with little power to effect anything. There were some reforms needed which he would like to assist the council in carrying out but the way it was now he had no direct authority. He asked that he might have control of the police force. He also said that if the council would furnish him with a book he would keep a full and correct account of all the transactions of his office, all money taken in and all other business done. He was given control of the police and also a book as he had requested. This, we think, is a movement in the right direction and should entitle our Chief Burgess to the thanks of all good citizens. The Burgess and the council seem to be getting down to effective work.

Henry Brockerhoff urged the necessity of a good sized sewer from Baum's stable to Spring street. This matter was referred to street committee.

F. H. Fritz, of Thomas street, represented by Burgess Meyer, asked for a light on that street about midway between High street and the residence of C. T. Gerberick. It is very dark there and a light is needed. Light ordered to be placed there.

Edward Hill asked council to investigate why water mains at 171 Beaver street, fail to allow a sufficient flow of water for domestic use. Water Supt. Ryan was ordered to attend to this matter.

James I. McClure presented his bond of five thousand through Borough solicitor Clement Dale which was accepted. Mr. Dale also reported that the suit of the Borough against S. H. Diehl was down for trial the second week of April court. The borough claims that Mr. Diehl has extended his front yard into the street and action is brought to compel him to put his fence on the line.

S. H. Williams, chairman of water committee, reports great waste of water all over town caused by leaking pipes. The steam pump is now run twelve hours a day and the water pump the balance of the time and the consumption of water is equal to 150 gallons for every man, woman and child in the borough. Of course much of this goes out through the leaks spoken of by Mr. Williams.

Supt. Ryan presented a draft to the borough of a proposed change in water pipes and recommended the laying of 3 inch water pipe connection from Lamb to Linn street, the cost of which would be about 125 dollars, which he thought would give the people of Linn, Curtin and Beaver streets a better service than they now have. By a meter put at the Bush House to find out the amount of water used as a basis for adjusting the tax it was found that 89 gallons an hour were used or 50 gallons a piece per day for six hundred guests.

Councilman J. C. Miller, from the North ward, brought up the cow question. He urged the need of more strict sanitary regulations. The following petition from citizens of the town was presented:

To the president and members of the town council of the borough of Bellefonte.

The petition of the undersigned citizens of the said borough, respectfully represent:

That whereas it will be necessary in order to prevent our country from being visited with the dire and fatal disease of cholera, with which it is now threatened, to use extraordinary sanitary means and measures to protect ourselves against the same, and

Whereas, Every community and borough throughout the State and country, having a due and proper regard for the health and welfare of its citizens and inhabitants are taking vigorous measures to protect them against the scourges of said dread disease:

Therefore, We pray that the Town Council of Bellefonte, will promptly and speedily, pass an ordinance, requiring all filth, offal and debris found in alleys, yards or cellars to be removed and cleaned up and also to pass an ordinance, prohibiting cows and other cattle and stock from running at large in the said borough of Bellefonte, and adopt any such other sanitary measures and regulations as in your judgment and wisdom may seem meet and proper.

That you have ample power to act in the matter, we earnestly pray that you will do so promptly and effectively. And we will ever pray.

Mr. Miller made a motion that the nuisance committee be directed to have an ordinance prepared and presented to the next meeting of council covering the points mentioned in the petition, which was agreed to.

It was stated that in the North ward there were 91 cows, in the south 48 and in the west 28, making 167 in all and, that 160 of these belonged to rich and well to do people. This would seem to dispose of the plea made for the "poor man's cow," which has always been urged whenever this question has come up.

On motion of Dr. R. L. Dartt Thomas Shaughensey was re-elected street commissioner. The vote stood Howley 3, Shaughensey 6.

High Constable Calvin Piper asked to have the duties of his office explained to him. He was referred to the borough solicitor. The following bills were passed after which council adjourned:

Water Works Pay Roll	$ 40 65
Pipes	11 69
P. B. Crider & Son, shavings	3 50
Fuel & Supply Co. Coke	1 30
Coal for Water Works	(9 04
Bellefonte Supply House Water Works Sup.	5.41
Street Pay Roll	40 71
Police Pay Roll	35 60
Fuel & Supply Co-Hose Company's & Lockup Coal	11 47
Isaac Mitchell, Clerk	12 50
Central Penna. Tel. Co	65
Ollie Mitchell, Stenographer	80
	232 72

—The Bellefonte Club House enterprise has received a check. The island on Water street that the young men proposed to rent is held at a high figure by those who claim to hold the title to the property. What has been entirely unproductive since the "morning stars sang together" as soon as anyone desires to rent and improve it, suddenly grows in the eyes of the parties claiming to own it very valuable. The young men proposed to put improvements upon the property that could not have cost them less than five thousand dollars and would have been a handsome improvement to that end of the town. Among these improvements was building a wall around the island to prevent the floods from washing it away; filling it up several feet to raise it above high water mark and the erection of a building thereon to cost not less than one thousand dollars. These improvements at the end of the lease to become the property of the owners of the land. They desired to lease it for twenty years. The price asked by the owners was a yearly rental of 40 dollars and the improvements to remain on the property at the termination of the lease.

AFFLICTED.

Trouble and sickness sometimes follow in quick succession. For several weeks Mrs. Gibson, of Bellefonte, was so sick that her life was despaired of. She, however, got better and was able to be about when Newton Gibson was taken with quinsy and for ten days was very sick, one week of that time being unable to eat anything. When he was recovering the family received the sad news that William Gibson, who lives at Sunbury, was at death's door with typhoid fever. The whole family then started for Sunbury last Friday. Newton returned to Bellefonte and reported that his brother's life hung by the slenderest thread. We hope this afflicted family may get through this scourge of sickness with an unbroken circle.

Since the above was put in type we learn that William died at an early hour yesterday morning.

—There is some talk among the base ball enthusiasts of Bellefonte of renting grounds on East Bishop street for base ball grounds, so that they may be easy of access. This plan is objected to by some on the plea that the Bellefonte Central Railroad has established good grounds at great expense on the line of their road not far from town and that the company shauld be rewarded for their enterprise by the patronage of all Bellefonters. While this is true, it is not the way business is generally done in this town. "Every one for himself and misfortune take the hindermost," is the common way, but probably the railroad's grounds will be used as a division of opinion will likely result in no action towards procuring new grounds, the experience of last year showing clearly that two factions of base ball players would not succeed where one made a disastrous failure.

—Joseph W. Furey, formerly local editor of the *Democratic Watchman*, and who has hosts of friends in this county, has been quite sick for a long time. His friends some time ago sent him to Clifton Springs with the hope that he might regain his health. He left Bellefonte several years ago to accept a position on the Lock Haven daily and weekly *Democrat*. The following extract from a late issue of that paper as to his condition will be read with interest by his many friends here. The *Democrat* says: A letter received by members of the family of Editor Joe. W. Furey from the physician of the sanitarium at Clifton Springs states that he thinks that Mr. Furey is improving. He is stronger in many ways, and the physician states the family can feel encouraged.

PROHIBITION QUARTETTE.

The Silver Lake Quartette will give a lecture and concert in the court house in Bellefonte, on Tuesday and Wednesday April 11th and 12th, at 8 o'clock P. M. Admittance free. Tickets for reserved seats inside of the rail can be obtained from F. Potts Green for 15 cents. This will be a rare treat. Doors open at seven o'clock each evening.

J. Zeigler.

LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., April 3, 1893

R. O. Brown, Rubber Colchester Co., William H. Corman, Cyrus Johnston, James O'Brien, Rev. S. A. Laggert.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. Fiedler, P. M.

—Oscar Johnson, a young man 17 years old, who has been sick for many years, died at Milesburg last Friday.

FIRE AT SNOW SHOE.

Last Sunday morning about half past one o'clock Snow Shoe was visited by a serious fire which for a time seemed to threaten the whole village with destruction. The fire was first discovered in a store room occupied by Miss Bridget Smith. An immediate alarm was sounded and the people quickly assembled to fight the fiery demon but by the time they were gathered the store room was so far gone that all effort of confining it was hopeless and it quickly spread. A bucket brigade was soon formed and all worked very earnestly but the house belonging to Charles Dingle was quickly swept away, only part of the furniture being saved and that in a badly damaged condition. Then a large barn belonging to Squire Smith, in the rear of the store room where the fire first caught, was swept away together with its contents. Then a store room occupied by Mr. Brown as a jewelry store was destroyed, but he had time to get all his goods out to a place of safety. Joseph Smith's shoe shop was burned together with all the out buildings in close proximity. There was little or no wind at the time or a more serious conflagration would have been the result. The loss is calculated to be about two thousand dollars on which there is a partial insurance. Charles Dingle, whose dwelling house was destroyed was so unfortunate as to have no insurance on his property. These losses, although not large, may be serious to the sufferers. We know nothing about the financial condition of the parties but sometimes even small losses like this swallow up the earnings of half a life time and when this is so they are a cruel misfortune Of course those who happen to be insured will not feel it so much but to those who happen not to be the burden may be heavy to bear.

THE BELLEFONTE POST OFFICE.

When the revenue of the Bellefonte postoffice reached ten thousand dollars the government established a free delivery here. It has been thought by some that the revenue of the office had fallen off to such an extent that the new administration might take away the free delivery, but Post-Master Fiedler makes the following statement to show that these fears are without foundation:

Summary of computing year's postal business at the Bellefonte office up to March 31, 1893.

First quarter, ending June 30,	1892	$ 2 413 55
Second	"	" Sept. 30,	" 2 197 37
Third	"	" Dec. 31,	" 2 636 50
Fourth	"	" March 31,	1893 2 793 58
Total			10 041 00

In an article in the *Gazette* he further says: As will be remembered, ten thousand dollars in postal receipts are needed before a free delivery office is established, and it will be seen by the above that after having been established Bellefonte is able to maintain its own. Four regular letter carriers at $850 a peice, are employed and paid monthy, and three clerks in the postoffice, besides the substitute, and the special delivery carriers making in all a fair sized force, every dollar of which is earned and paid to the benefit of Bellefonte.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.

Last Friday afternoon about four o'clock Dr. R. L. Dartt, of Bellefonte, started for Milesburg driving a span of horses. When near the toll gate the strap which holds the pole came loose letting it down, which frightened the horses. They ran into a team occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lewins, throwing them out and smashing a wheel on their carriage. The team then came in contact with a buggy occupied by Wallace Gephart, smashing that vehicle badly and throwing young Gephart out and the Dr. also. One of the span of horses then fell which wound up the trouble. None of the parties strange to say, were seriously hurt, although Mrs. Lewins received some slight injury. It was a most fortunate accident in that it might have resulted more seriously.

—Last week we published a marriage notice in which our type setters left out a line and our proof reader overlooked the fact in reading proof. This mistake of our employees made us say that the minister, who really performed the ceremony, was married to the bride. This was hardly fair to either party—bride groom or preacher. We therefore hasten in this issue to correct the mistake with the hope that no real harm has been done. The notice in question came in late, just as we were going to press, and in the hurry of the last hour the error was overlooked. Now if we make no mistake again here is the notice as it should be:

Married.—At the Lutheran parsonage at Pine Grove Mills, by Rev. Charles T. Aikens, on Wednesday, March 29, 1893, Charles E. Decker, of Lemont, to Miss Lizzie Crotzer, of State College.

Married.—At the home of the bride on east Beaver Street, Bellefonte, by Rev. W. A. Houck, on Saturday evening, April 1, Harry Miller to Miss Bertha Robb, both of Bellefonte. Charles Rodgers acted as groomsman and Miss Caldwell as bridesmaid. A bountiful repast was spread for the guests. On the evening train the bride and groom departed for Lock Haven. Mr. Miller has for a long time past been driver of the delivery wagon for James Harris & Co., but has severed his connection with that firm and accepted a position at Harrisburg which place he will make his future home.

—It is said that the county commissioners have decided to fix up the ground in front of the court house. Such an action on their part would meet the hearty approval of all Bellefonters and we can see no reason why it should meet with opposition from anyone in the county. This property belongs to the whole people of the county and all should take pride in having it put in good order and kept so. We do not doubt that our county government would be honored for such a worthy act.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS,

Register John A. Rupp made a business trip to Huntingdon yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Keller, of Bellefonte were favored with a son on Saturday, April 1. Mother and child are doing well.

Harry Cowdrick and wife accompanied by Miss Mabel Otto started on a visit to Mr. William Cowdricks, at Johnstown, last Tuesday morning.

C. M. Bower, Esq., of Bellefonte, has been honored by an election as member of the World's Fair advisory Council on Religious Congress auxilary.

A little child belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mayhew, corner of Ridge Street and Pike alley, died last Friday evening about four o'clock. The child was three months old.

William P. Duncan, a former prominent business man of Bellefonte but now the leading banker of Philipsburg, visits his old home here frequently. He made one of his visits here last Friday.

Zach Steele, a former employee of the Republican but now in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company, called on us last week accompanied by his son Roy, a bright little lad of about six years.

J. Irvin Hagerman has been at his home on East Linn Street for about two weeks past. He was called home on account of the illness of his mother. Mrs. Hagerman is getting better and will soon be about again as well as ever.

Evan Valentine, of Philadelphia, a former Bellefonte business man, was in town last Monday looking after some business interests here and visiting friends. He is the owner of the Bellefonte poor house and has other property interests.

Dr. Thomas R. Hayes, who has his winter home at Pasadena, California, and his Summer residence in Bellefonte, returned to this town several day sago. He purchased last year the handsome residence then owned by Hon. James Milliken on Linn Street for about eleven thousand dollars. He has now sold that property to Samuel Reynolds and purchased a home on Curtin Street late the property of Andrew G. Curtin, Jr, the deed for the Curtin property was made yesterday. The Linn street property adjoins the grounds of the house of Fred Reynolds.

Robert A. Cassidy, Esq., who has many friends and relatives in Centre County, was nominated by the republicans for Mayor of Canton, Ohio, which is a strong democratic city. The election was held last Monday and Mr. Cassidy was elected by 150 majority, being the only republican elected. There was a democrat, republican and Prohibitionst candidate in the field, the other candidates came out with cards making pledges to the people as to what they would do if elected. Mr. Cassidy refused to make any pledges; this result would seem to indicate not only the popularity of the successful candidate but that the voters do not place much confidence in anti-election pledges.

—Died at Munson station Clearfield Co., on Wednesday, March 29, 1893, of paralysis, Mrs. John Roop aged 76 years, 10 months and 2 days. Her husband died about 14 years ago. She leaves three sons and two daughters, namely, John Roop and Margret Tylor, of Munson station; Susan Terry, of Tappecanal county, Ind; Thomas Roop, Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Pa., and Mrs Marley, of Julian, this county. The body was brought to Bellefonte for interment at Union Cemetery last Friday morning; the services at the grave were conducted by Rev. W. A. Benton, of the Episcopal church. A large number of friends attended at the grave. Her sons acted as pall bearers.

—Capt. S. H. Williams, the boss painter of Bellefonte, has been fitting up his place of business on High street. The Captain is a thorough business man and is meeting with deserved success; whether the town is dull or not makes no difference to him, he always has work to do for a large force of men. The reason for this, we suspect, is because he always deals on the square.

—John Wagner and Sam Ryan have turned the Bellefonte Spring into an artificial fish pond by placing six thousand young trout in it in a wire basket, which they feed every evening and when they get large enough to take care of themselves they intend to turn them into Spring creek to replenish the stock of trout in that stream.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT,

Mr. G. W. Williams of Boalsburg and who lately died at his home in that place had three children who belonged to the Christian Endeavor Society; that organization out of respect to one who was loved and honored by all passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased an Allwise Providence to remove from our midst Mr. G. W. Williams, the father of three of our members, therefore be it,

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the Divine Will, we deeply mourn the loss of a good and faithful citizen; one whose cheerful, useful life made him a favorite with all who knew him,

Resolved, That we sympathize sincerely with the members of the family, and pray that our Father, who loves his children dearly, may comfort them, and, be it,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased and that they be also published in the County papers. By order of committe of Y. P. S. C. E. of Boalsburg—Misses Laura Woods, Emma Kuhn, R. Harrison.

RESOLUTIONS BY DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS.

At a meeting of the directors and teachers of College township the following preamble and resolutions on the death of G. W. Williams late a faithful teacher in that place were passed. We, the directors and teachers of College township, realizing the loss which we have sustained in the death of our teacher and co-worker, G. W. Williams, do hereby resolve that we have lost a true and energetic teacher, one who gave perfect satisfaction in his six years teaching in this township. During this time he gained the love and good will of all with whom he came in contact.

Resolved: That in view of the loss which we have sustained, we as directors and teachers, do tender our sincerest sympathy to the family of our departed friend and teacher.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, to be published in the county papers, and a copy to be entered upon the minutes of the board.

Hiram Thompson, C. W. Bartley, A. J. Tate. } Com.

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Washington Camp No. 449, P. O. S. of A., of Snow Shoe, Pa. held Monday evening, March 27, 1893, these resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the great Councilor of the universe to call from our number our esteemed brother George Pownell,

Resolved, That in his death our order and this camp lost a true, upright and honored member and his family a beloved son and brother, and father

Resolved, That in this sudden call we recognize the will of our Heavenly Father who can see the end from the beginning and doeth all things well. And while we would bow in humble submission to his divine will, we would not forget to cherish the memory of our departed brother,

Resolved, That our charter be draped in morning for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents, a like copy to be sent to the *Camp News*, Pennsylvania *Grit* and County papers and all placed on our record.

E. E. Millard, H. A. Solt, J. P. Haynes. } Com.

That cure of Geo. W. Turner of Galway, N. Y., of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, was one of the most remarkable on record.

Bellefonte Markets.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 70
Mixed wheat per bushel	68
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	50
Corn (ears)	45
Oats	35
Barley	48
Cloverseed, fair to good	8 40
do prime and extra prime	9.00
do choice	9,60
Flour, retail, per barrel	5.00
Flour, wholesale	4 40
Hay choice mixed, per ton	10.00
" prime timothy " "	11.00
" choice " " "	12.00

Provision Markets.

Corrected weekly by Eureka Grocery.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Green apples, per bushel	80
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	10
New Raisins, per pound	10 — 13
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	16
Country Hams, per pound	15
Hams, sugar cured	18
Shoulders	17
Breakfast Bacon	17
Country Bacon	16
Lard, leaf, per pound	16
Lard, country, per pound	12
Eggs, per dozen	15
Potatoes, per bushel	85
Dried Beef	25
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	10
Canned Tomatoes, per can	12—15
Canned Corn, per can	12½—18
Lemons, per dozen	30
Oranges, per dozen	40—50
Dried sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	80
Roller Flour, per sack	1 25